GOVERNMENT OF MALAWI

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

1970—72/73

Volume I

INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND
Joint Library
Washington, D. C. 20431
WORLD BANK GROUP - IBRD-IDA-IFC

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE GOVERNMENT PRINTER, ZOMBA, MALAWI

136541

7P4
336.39
M29db
1970/1972/73
v.1

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Projects are grouped by Heads of the Estimates, and appear in order of Items.

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SECTION 1

INTRODUCTION

This book of project submissions contains particulars of the Malawi Government's development proposals for 1970/71, together with preliminary indications of levels of expenditure in 1971/72 and 1972/73. Each year the Development Programme is revised to take account of changing needs and expected levels of resources. The tables provide a full summary of the Government's proposals by sectors and give particulars of individual projects, together with expected levels and sources of finance.

The Malawi Government continues to give particular priority to the agricultural and transportation sectors of the economy, and special attention is also being given to the development of tourism.

A very large proportion of the Development Programme is expected to be financed from external sources in the form of "soft" loans, grants, commercial loans and technical assistance. The bulk of Malawi's own limited resources are being used to provide the counterpart costs to this external aid, and there is therefore little local finance available for other projects for which external aid is not obtainable.

In addition to the proposals contained in this book there are other desirable projects which the Government would like to see carried out but for which, at present, no resources are available. Efforts will be made to find finance for these projects, and, as and when resources become available, they will be included in the Development Programme.

Development Division
Office of the President
and Cabinet.

Zomba,
March, 1970.

THE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME 1970/71

Priority in the allocation of development resources continues to be given to the Transport and Agricultural sectors of the economy. The programme envisages a total expenditure of £19.3 millions made up as follows:-

Head	Sector	Expenditure	%
70	Community & Social Development	7,658	0.04
71	Education	2,151,603	11.2
72	Finance, Commerce & Industry	77,535	0.4
73	Government Buildings	384,300	2
74	Health	167,600	0.9
75	Housing	243,500	1.3
76	Miscellaneous Services	118,700	0.6
77	Agriculture	2,803,717	14.5
78	Fisheries	29,746	0.1
79	Forestry & Game	398,375	2.1
80	Surveys & Lands	129,101	0.7
81	Veterinary Services	241,265	1.2
[illegible]	Loan Capital	1,545,500	8
[illegible]	Posts & Telecommunications	672,915	3.5
[illegible]	Power	1,010,000	5.2
[illegible]	Transportation	8,649,496	44.8
[illegible]	Water Supplies & Sanitation	226,545	1.3
[illegible]	Works Organisation	416,170	2.2
TOTAL		19,273,676	100%

The greater part of the programme will be financed from external loans and grants, and approximately £2.5 millions of local revenue will be required to meet the counterpart costs of this external aid and for financing the small number of wholly locally financed projects.

Major new projects which will be provided for in 1970/71 include Lucala Railway Construction (£5.1 millions), the Tedzani Hydro-electric Scheme (£1 millions), the Move of the University to Zomba (0.5 millions), the design and preliminary stages of a new Hospital at Lilongwe (0.1 millions), the Blantyre Market and Street Lighting Projects(£0.2 millions), additional Road Projects (£2.2 millions), and Civil Aviation (£0.1 millions) - totalling approximately £7 millions.

In general, there are three types of resources available to finance development in Malawi. These are:-

(1) External finance for general development, examples of which are the British and Danish Loans;

(2) External finance for specific development, examples of which are I.D.A. Credits, German and South African Loans, U.K. A.I.D. Loans, and Grants;

(3) Local resources, priority in the use of which is given to providing local counterpart to external aid.

At the beginning of the financial year, on the 1st April, 1970, it is anticipated that negotiations with donor countries and other organisations for finance for a number of projects included in the 1970/71 Development Programme will not have been completed. Since a project cannot start until finance for it has been provided, actual expenditure will be less than the provision in the estimates of expenditure.

Since Independence in 1964, heavy emphasis has necessarily been given to remedying the deficiencies in Malawi's infrastructure, particularly in the field of Transport. During the three year period 1970 - 72/73 covered by the present Development Programme, the following projects will have been completed:-

the Zomba-Lilongwe Road

the main sections of the Lake Shore Road

the Nkhotakota-Nkhata Bay Road

the Nacala Railway Link

the Secondary Schools Expansion programme

the Move of the University to Zomba.

Thereafter it should be possible to shift the emphasis of development to the more directly productive sectors, particularly Agriculture, and as the local resources position improves, allow more attention to be given to the Social Services such as Health, which, with the exception of Education, have been starved of resources during the past two years.

Therefore, during the period of the present Development Programme particular attention is being given to working up viable new Agricultural projects so that the present level of investment in this vital sector can be maintained and, indeed, increased. Since infrastructural demands are continuous and closely related to expansion in the productive sectors, the programme provides for the Tedzani Hydroelectric Scheme, for the improvement of a number of important Roads, and for further minimum improvements at Chileka Airport.

The following notes discuss briefly the significant points under each Head of the estimates.

HEAD 71, EDUCATION

The expansion of the Secondary Schools will be continued, together with the associated I.D.A. financed programme for providing technical streams at twelve selected secondary schools. The British Government has released the £1 million grant for the Move of the University to Zomba, it is proposed that work should start immediately in order that the university may function from Zomba by September, 1972. Meantime the Teacher Training programmes will be continued, and it is anticipated that further investment in Technical Education will be required, once the recommendations of the Blair Report on technical education have been fully digested.

HEAD 72, FINANCE, COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

Phases I and II of the Development of Industrial Areas in Blantyre will be completed in 1970/71, and preliminary planning will be carried out in respect of new sites, particularly in the Liwonde, Blantyre and Lilongwe areas. A Public Land Development Fund, into which development charges will be paid, has been set up to finance part, at least, of any further development.

HEAD 23, GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS

The modest programme of improvements to Customs facilities will be continued. Work on the Presidential Residence should be completed in 1972. Small sums of local resources have been earmarked for the most urgent minor requirements of the Police, Army, Prisons, Traditional Courts, and the District Administration.

HEAD 24, HEALTH

The design and preliminary planning of a new Hospital at Lilongwe, together with associated minor works at the existing hospital, will be carried out using Danish Loan funds. Valuable pilot work in the field of Preventive Medicine which was started in 1968 will continue, and the results will contribute greatly to the preparation of a national programme for the improvement of the health services of the country. A blueprint of such a programme has recently been prepared and is now being studied by the Ministry of Health. Meantime, because of the scarcity of resources on Revenue Account, it is not possible to undertake any significant expansion of health services and attention is therefore being concentrated on finding means of making the best possible use of existing facilities and personnel.

HEAD 25, HOUSING

The Malawi Housing Corporation's programme of building approximately [illegible] houses per annum in the Blantyre and Lilongwe areas will continue to be financed from the Consortium Housing Loan. The present loan will be exhausted at the end of [illegible], but in the meantime efforts to find [illegible] the programme will be initiated. The programme includes a small locally financed project for housing at district headquarters, and a further sum of local resources is provided for the expansion of traditional housing areas in Blantyre where the need for serviced sites for the lowest income groups is very urgent.

HEAD 26, [illegible]

[illegible] projects under this head which it is proposed to finance in 1970/71 are for a new airport and street lighting in Blantyre. These will be financed from the German and Japan Loans respectively.

HEAD 27, AGRICULTURE

British Loan funds support almost the whole of the Agricultural Programme excluding the three major I.D.A. and German financed schemes. Malawi depends on the continuation of this support to enable her to maintain and intensify the efforts being put into this most directly productive sector of the economy. It is proposed to finance the following new projects from British Loan funds during 1970/71:-

Tobacco Development
Dambo Utilization
Part of the British Irrigated Rice Project
Hydrological Studies for Tea Irrigation
Agricultural Research Council - Capital requirements.

The two major I.D.A. financed Agricultural projects in the Central Region and the Lower Shire Valley, together with the German financed Central Region Lakeshore Development project, will continue throughout 1970/71. These projects are progressing satisfactorily and negotiations are already underway for expanding the Lake Shore (German) project in the

Central Region, and for Phase II of the Central Region (I.D.A.) scheme. The final report of the UNDP consultants on the irrigation potential of the Lower Shire Valley is about to be delivered after 3 years of study. Meantime, efforts are being directed to working up further visable agricultural projects in the Northern Region and in the Central Region (Nkhotakota - British Financed Irrigated Rice Project).

HEAD 78, FISHERIES

The British financed Fisheries Development Project and the UNDP Fisheries Project together make up the total programme under this Head for 1970/71.

HEAD 79, FORESTRY AND GAME

British Loan finance sustains practically the whole of the Forestry and Game programmes. Provision is made for the Preinvestment Study early in 1970 by UNDP of the Vipya Pulp/Paper project.

HEAD 80, SURVEYS AND LANDS

The main innovations during 1970/71 are the projects for Hydrological Investigations and for the Mineral Exploration Unit, both of which were approved in principle in 1969. It had become abundantly clear that the lack of adequate hydrological data hampered the proper planning of development projects, particularly in the agricultural field where the work of the recently established Irrigation Branch is opening up new possibilities. Similarly, following the work carried out by the Geological Survey Department under the Economic Mineral Survey project, it is now necessary to examine in greater detail, using more intensive methods, those areas which show promise of harbouring exploitable mineral deposits.

Under the Photogrammetric Mapping Services project it is proposed to strengthen the Survey Department to allow it to make full use, eventually on a reimbursable basis, of its existing plotting capacity and thus provide the medium and large scale mapping which is required for irrigation work and roads and other development programmes. At present this service has to be put out to contract and, quite apart from the high costs involved, this does not provide the flexibility needed in a country such as Malawi where the pace of development is increasing.

HEAD 81, VETERINARY SERVICES

Almost the entire programme is financed from the British Loan and it is proposed to continue the existing range of projects in 1970/71. During the full programme period 1970 - 72/73 efforts will be made to attract finance for building a new Veterinary Laboratory complex to replace the present old and inadequate facilities.

HEAD 82, NEW CAPITAL

Work on the construction of the New Capital at Lilongwe continues steadily, and is being financed from the South African Loan. During 1970 a start will be made on the first Ministry buildings and it is anticipated that these will be occupied by moving Ministries from Zomba in time to allow the University to occupy housing and buildings in Zomba in 1972.

HEAD 83, POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS

It is proposed that the British and Danish financed programme will continue, thus allowing the Post Office to keep pace with the continuing demand on trunk and local telephone services, and also to provide for further Telex facilities and the replacement of obsolete equipment.

HEAD 84, POWER

Negotiations for finance for the Tedzani Falls Hydroelectric Scheme have been successfully completed with the World Bank and the African Development Bank. The project, which is estimated to cost £9.155 millions, will be started in 1970/71 and will ensure an adequate supply of electricity for the immediate future.

HEAD 85, TRANSPORTATION

The Zomba-Lilongwe (M1) Road construction, which is financed by I.D.A. Credits, is due to be completed by the end of 1970, although two of the contractors have run into serious difficulties which threaten to put back the date of completion.

The British financed projects, Crop Extraction Roads and District Roads, have been combined into a single project called Feeder Roads, and the existing project for General Improvements will continue.

Steady progress is being made on the Nkhotakota/Mkhata Bay road and this project will continue into 1970/71 and 1971/72. The new projects which it is proposed should be financed from the £M1.5 loan are the Dwa Bridge project, the project for bituminising the Karonga/Chilumba road which will cover roughly the M1 road north of Lilongwe and is seriously bottlenecked to the movement of heavy crop extraction vehicles. The surface of the improved Fort Johnston/Monkey Bay road which serves the main tobacco area of Lake Malawi is already deteriorating and it is essential to seal it before the rainy season sets in. Already in some places the road has had to be rebuilt. This is the first time that Government has had to finance such a project.

The construction work on the Lilongwe/Kasungu road which should have started in 1969 will now start in 1970/71. This will complete the section south of Kasungu to the M1 road and it will also provide a cross country link to the Fort Johnston/Monkey Bay road.

German funds will be used to build the section of the Lake Shore Road Chilumba/Chiweta in the Northern Region, and to bituminize the section Karonga/Chilumba. A start will also be made, using local resources, on improving the section Rumphi/Jura/Chiweta, and preliminary planning will be undertaken for an improved road route from Blantyre via Chikwawa to the western boundary of Malawi going towards Tete.

It is proposed to undertake further minimum improvements at Chileka Airport, and to use local resources to build an air field at Kasungu. Meantime, Air Malawi Ltd., will be able to benefit from the recent investment in the new maintenance base, housing, and aircraft.

The expenditure on the construction of the Mocuba Railway Link and on the purchase of rolling stock will now be shown in the Government Estimates. The Malawi section of the Link is expected to be completed by July, 1970, and the project is being financed from a South African Loan.

Malawi Railways Ltd., may be forced to look to the Government for loan finance to meet its own capital investment programme. Hopefully this may not prove necessary in 1970/71 but clearly the northern extension of the Railway, from Balaka to Salima, must be kept open until the Zomba-Lilongwe Road and/or the Lake Shore Road is completed, and the route to Beira must also be maintained in good order.

HEAD 86, WATER SUPPLIES & SANITATION

The rising demand for water in the Blantyre area makes it necessary to examine all possible alternative sources of supply. Meantime, it is proposed to double the effective capacity of the Walker's Ferry Scheme. The Blantyre Sewerage Scheme for Soche will now be carried out in 1970/71.

The Dzuni water supply project, which was delayed because of technical difficulties in 1969, will now be completed in 1970/71. A modest start is to be made in 1970/71, using local resources, on a programme for improving District Water Supply Schemes and negotiations are in hand for finding further finance for village piped water supply schemes.

HEAD 87, CIVIL ORGANISATION

British loan funds have been received to continue the [illegible] Training Scheme, and to finance the preparatory work leading to the introduction of the Plant and Vehicle Hire Scheme. It is also proposed to provide additional, substantial sums for Plant and Vehicles [illegible] will [illegible] to improve its [illegible].

MALAWI GOVERNMENT D

SUMMARY OF DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMM

HEAD	(1) TOTAL PROGRAMME					EXTERNAL GENERAL	
	1.1.69 31.3.70	1970/1	1971/2	1972/3	3 years	70/1	71/
70 Community & Soc. Devpt.	22	8	13	80	101		
71 Education	1345	2152	1559	929	4640	240	58
72 Fin. Commerce & Ind.	159	77	141	200	418	39	12
73 Government Buildings	298	385	468	175	1028	12	
74 Health	90	168	129	431	728	121	5
75 Housing	284	244	310	370	924	112	15
76 Miscellaneous Services	17	119	124	53	296	46	-
77 Agriculture	2637	2802	2389	3895	9086	987	94
78 Fisheries	31	29	24	24	77	21	2
79 Forestry & Game	451	399	409	413	1221	356	36
80 Surveys and Lands	95	129	144	121	394	112	12
81 Veterinary Services	187	241	243	238	722	212	17
82 New Capital	887	1546	2262	408	4216		
83 Posts & Telecommunications	405	673	364	367	1404	619	34
84 Power	-	1010	1205	1100	3315		
85 Transportation	3019	8650	1723	701	11074	314	39
86 Water & Sanitation	262	227	181	158	566	162	11
87 Works Organisation	696	416	427	362	1205	210	21
TOTAL PROGRAMME	10885	19275	12115	10025	41415	3563	3612

Column (1) = (2) + (3) + (4) + (5)

Development Division,
Office of the Presudent & Cabinet,
March, 1970.

MALAWI GOVERNMENT DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME : 1970 - 72/73

TABLE "A"

£M'000

SUMMARY OF DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME FOR THRRE YEARS BY HEADS OF EXPENDITURE

(1) PROGRAMME			EXTERNAL FINANCE (2) EXTERNALLY FINANCED GENERAL DEVELOPMENT				EXTERNAL FINANCE (3) EXTERNAL FINANCE TIED TO SPECIFIC PROJECTS				LOCAL FINANCE (4) COUNTERPART TO EXTERNAL AID				LOCAL FINANCE (5) WHOLLY LOCALLY FINANCED PROJECTS				(6) % of 3 year total PROGRAMME
1971/2	1972/3	3 years	70/1	71/2	72/3	3 years	70/1	71/2	72/3	3 years	70/1	71/2	72/3	3 years	70/1	71/2	72/3	3 yrs.	
13	80	101					8	13	20	41					-	-	60	60	.02
1559	929	4640	240	581	617	1438	1679	814	193	2686	203	134	79	416	30	30	40	100	11.2
141	200	418	39	122	190	351	34	11	-	45	4	8	10	22					1.0
468	175	1028	12	9	13	34	8	-	-	8	1	1	2	4	364	458	160	982	2.5
129	431	728	121	54	200	375	17	-	-	17	12	2	-	14	18	73	231	322	1.8
310	370	924	112	150	150	412					111	135	195	441	21	25	25	71	2.3
124	53	296	46	-	-	46	53	102	31	186	20	22	22	64					.8
2389	3895	9086	987	945	1055	2987	1250	976	2256	4482	560	448	564	1572	5	20	20	45	22.0
24	24	77	21	20	22	63					8	4	2	14					.001
409	413	1221	356	369	372	1097	1	-	-	1	42	40	41	123					3.0
144	121	394	112	126	105	343					17	18	16	51					.9
243	238	722	212	176	121	509	-	45	104	149	29	22	13	64					1.8
2262	408	4216					1500	2251	408	4159					46	11	-	57	10.2
364	367	1404	619	340	349	1308					40	24	18	82	14	-	-	14	3.4
1205	1100	3315					1010	1205	1100	3315									8.0
1723	701	11074	314	394	306	1014	7811	905	167	8883	450	319	190	959	75	105	38	218	26.8
181	158	566	162	112	90	364	34	-	-	34	18	13	10	41	13	56	58	127	1.4
427	362	1205	210	214	153	577					23	24	17	64	183	189	192	564	2.9
12115	10025	41415	3563	3612	3743	10918	13405	6322	4279	24006	1538	1214	1179	3931	769	967	823	2560	100%

) + (3) + (4) + (5)

MALAWI GOVERNMENT DEVEL

DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE

Item	Project	Ministry	(1) TOTAL PROGRAMME 1.1.69 31.3.70	1970/1	1971/2	1972/3	3 years	E G 7
70	COMMUNITY & SOC. DEVPT.							
1	Dining & Kitchin Block -	Magombo Local Govt	17	3	-	-	3	
2	Lake Malawi Museum	"	-	1	-	-	1	
3	Boys Home - Mpemba	"	-	4	5	20	29	
-	Sport	"	5	-	8	-	8	
-	Other Loc. Gov. Pjts.	"	-	-	-	60	60	
	TOTAL		22	8	13	80	101	
71	EDUCATION							
1	Secondary Educ.	Education	150	188	244	173	605	1
3	Teacher Training	"	42	55	195	257	507	
4	Technical/Vocational	"	17	23	40	89	152	
6/72	University of Malawi, Za.	"	20	300	560	220	1080	
7	IDA Educ. Project	"	908	1556	340	-	1896	
66-71	Primary Educat.	"	5	30	30	40	100	
-	University Other	"	203	-	150	150	300	
	TOTAL		1345	2152	1559	929	4640	2
72	FINANCE, COMMERCE & INDUSTRY							
1	Industrial Areas II	T. & I.	60	15	-	-	15	
2	" " I	"	10	8	-	-	8	
3	" " III	"	-	5	80	100	185	
7	MDC Cold Stor. Loan	"	71	15	-	-	15	
63	Developmentof Liwonde	"	-	34	11	-	45	
-	Hotels/Resthouses	Inf. & Tour.	18	-	50	100	150	
	TOTAL		159	77	141	200	418	
73	GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS							
1	Customs Housing : Off.	Finance	10	13	10	15	38	
3	Residences Ext.Miss.	Ext. Affairs	31	8	-	-	8	
62	Pres. Resid. Sanjika	Works	199	292	315	32	639	
64	Police Housing	OPC	21	2	4	27	33	
65	New Police Posts	"	17	3	26	22	51	
67	Immigration Build.	"	6	7	30	11	48	
68	Army Buildings	"	14	30	49	16	95	
69	Government Offices	"	-	10	24	30	64	
71	Traditional Courts	"	-	5	10	10	25	
72	Mlanje Prison	"	-	15	-	12	27	
	TOTAL		298	385	468	175	1028	1

Column (1) = (2) + (3) + (4) + (5)

Development Division,
Office of the President & Cabinet,
March, 1970.

MALAWI GOVERNMENT DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME : 1970 - 72/3

TABLE "B"
page 1
£M'000

DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE FOR THREE YEARS BY PROJECTS

(1) TOTAL PROGRAMME				EXTERNAL FINANCE (2) EXTERNALLY FINANCED GENERAL DEVELOPMENT				(3) EXTERNAL FINANCE TIED TO SPECIFIC PROJECTS				LOCAL FINANCE (4) COUNTERPART TO EXTERNAL AID				(5) WHOLLY LOCALLY FINANCED PROJECTS			
1970/1	1971/2	1972/3	3 years	70/1	71/2	72/3	3 years	70/1	71/2	72/3	3 years	70/1	71/2	72/3	3 years	70/1	71/2	72/3	3 years
3	-	-	3					3	-	-	3								
1	-	-	1					1	-	-	1								
4	5	20	29					4	5	20	29								
-	8	-	8					-	8	-	8								
-	-	60	60													-	-	60	60
8	13	80	101					8	13	20	41					-	-	60	60
188	244	173	605	169	220	156	545					19	24	17	60				
55	195	257	507	50	175	231	456					5	20	26	51				
23	40	89	152	21	36	80	137					2	4	9	15				
300	560	220	1080					279	508	193	980	21	52	27	100				
1556	340	-	1896					1400	306	-	1706	156	34	-	190				
30	30	40	100													30	30	40	100
-	150	150	300	-	150	150	300												
2152	1559	929	4640	240	581	617	1438	1679	814	193	2686	203	134	79	416	30	30	40	100
15	-	-	15	13	-	-	13					2	-	-	2				
8	-	-	8	7	-	-	7					1	-	-	1				
5	80	100	185	4	72	90	166					1	8	10	19				
15	-	-	15	15	-	-	15												
34	11	-	45					34	11	-	45								
-	50	100	150	-	50	100	150												
77	141	200	418	39	122	190	351	34	11	-	45	4	8	10	22				
13	10	15	38	12	9	13	34					1	1	2	4				
8	-	-	8					8	-	-	8								
292	315	32	639													292	315	32	639
2	4	27	33													2	4	27	33
3	26	22	51													3	26	22	51
7	30	11	48													7	30	11	48
30	49	16	95													30	49	16	95
10	24	30	64													10	24	30	64
5	10	10	25													5	10	10	25
15	-	12	27													15	-	12	27
385	468	175	1028	12	9	13	34	8	-	-	8	1	1	2	4	364	458	160	982

(1) = (2) + (3) + (4) + (5)

/2...

THREE YEARS B

HEAD Item	Project	Ministry	(1) TOTAL PROGRAMME 1.1.69 31.3.70	1970/1	1971/2	1972/3	3 years
74	HEALTH						
3	Pilot Preven.Health Scheme	Health	6	5	-	-	5
4	Peripheral Health Units, Blantyre	"	-	2	-	-	2
5/61	Dwambazi (Liuzi) Health Unit	"	-	20	-	-	20
9	Lilongwe Hospitals	"	-	121	54	-	175
-	New Lilongwe Hospital	"	-	-	-	200	200
62	Kasungu Hospital	"	78	10	-	-	10
64	Auxil. Nurses Training	"	4	2	2	-	4
66	Improvements to Hospitals	"	2	8	11	11	30
-	Other Health Projects	"	-	-	62	220	282
	TOTAL		90	168	129	431	728
75	HOUSING						
1/61	Consortium Housing Loan	OPC	250	150	-	-	150
62	Second Consort. Loan	"	-	13	200	200	413
65	Tradit. Housing Area	"	30	60	85	145	290
67	Housing at Dist. Hdqrts.	"	4	21	25	25	71
	TOTAL		284	244	310	370	924
76	MISCELLANEOUS						
1	Grants to District Development Cttees.	OPC	1	3	2	2	7
2	Street Lighting Bl.	Local Govt.	-	40	-	-	40
3	Printing Machinery	OPC	-	6	-	-	6
4	Blantyre Market	Local Govt.	-	50	100	29	179
62	Advisers & Experts	Finance	6	10	10	10	30
63	World Food Aid	Agric.	11	10	12	12	34
	TOTAL		17	119	124	53	296

TABLE "B"
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£M'000

THREE YEARS BY PROJECTS, Continued

(1) TOTAL PROGRAMME				EXTERNAL FINANCE (2) EXTERNALLY FINANCED GENERAL DEVELOPMENT				(3) EXTERNAL FINANCE TIED TO SPECIFIC PROJECTS				LOCAL FINANCE (4) COUNTERPART TO EXTERNAL AID				(5) WHOLLY LOCALLY FINANCED PROJECTS			
1970/1	1971/2	1972/3	3 years	70/1	71/2	72/3	3 yrs.	70/1	71/2	72/3	3 years	70/1	71/2	72/3	3 years	70/1	71/2	72/3	3 years
5	-	-	5					5	-	-	5								
2	-	-	2					2	-	-	2								
20	-	-	20					10	-	-	10	10	-	-	10				
121	54	-	175	121	54	-	175												
-	-	200	200	-	-	200	200												
10	-	-	10													10	-	-	10
2	2	-	4									2	2	-	4				
8	11	11	30													8	11	11	30
-	62	220	282													-	62	220	282
168	129	431	728	121	54	200	375	17	-	-	17	12	2	-	14	18	73	231	322
150	-	-	150	112	-	-	112					38	-	-	38				
13	200	200	413	-	150	150	300					13	50	50	113				
60	85	145	290									60	85	145	290				
21	25	25	71													21	25	25	71
244	310	370	924	112	150	150	412					111	135	195	441	21	25	25	71
3	2	2	7					3	2	2	7								
40	-	-	40	40	-	-	40												
6	-	-	6	6	-	-	6												
50	100	29	179					50	100	29	179								
10	10	10	30									10	10	10	30				
10	12	12	34									10	12	12	34				
119	124	53	296	46	-	-	46	53	102	31	186	20	22	22	64				

/3.....

THREE YEARS

Item	HEAD Project	Ministry	(1) TOTAL PROGRAMME 1.1.69 31.3.70	1970/1	1971/2	1972/3	3 years	EX CE 70
77	AGRICULTURE							
	British Aided Projects							
1	Cotton Development	Agric. & NR	67	80	102	50	232	7
2	Maize & Groundnut Dev.	"	27	53	55	51	159	4
4	Minor Crops	"	11	15	11	14	40	1
5	Tea Development	"	10	32	24	21	77	2
6	Coffee Development	"	12	26	15	15	56	2
7	Animal Husbandry	"	28	53	61	65	179	4
8	Rural Water Supplies	"	5	16	14	15	45	1
9	Land Use Services	"	106	90	58	59	207	8
10	Agro-Economic Survey	"	8	11	13	11	35	1
11	Supervised Credit Ser.	"	20	23	15	15	53	2
12	Farmer Training	"	50	59	61	65	185	5
13	Agric. Research Dvt.	"	153	104	95	96	295	9
15	Irrigation Branch	"	141	130	173	171	474	11
17	Housing Agric. Ex. Staff	"	66	84	72	72	228	7
19	Settlement Branch	"	66	103	93	110	306	9
20	Tobacco Development	"	3	46	54	37	137	4
21	Brit.Irrig. Rice Proj.	"	1	17	17	17	51	1
22	M.Y.P. Settlement Scheme	"	-	41	41	41	123	3
23	Dambo Utilisation	"	-	1	18	27	46	
24	Agric. Research Council	"	-	20	-	-	20	1
25	Hydrological-Tea Irrig. Cholo/Mlanje	"	1	7	2	2	11	
27/67	Fertilizer Subsidy	"	163	188	154	67	409	7
	TOTAL-British Aided Projects		(938)	(1199)	(1148)	(1021)	(3368)	(98
	Other Aided Projects							
28	Turkish Tobacco Devpt.	Agric.& N.R.	3	14	-	-	14	
30/31	Salima Lakeshore Devt.	"	299	174	92	13	279	
32	Lilongwe Agric.Devt.Proj.	"	792	762	399	628	1789	
34	Shire Valley Agric.Dev.Proj.	"	547	481	357	268	1106	
36/69	Chikonje Cotton Growers	"	1	1	1	1	3	
37	Borehole Const. Dan.FFHC	"	1	5	-	-	5	
38	Home Economics for Women	"	9	7	7	6	20	
39	Village Grain Storage	"	9	9	5	-	14	
40	BIRP (Technical Assistance)	"	-	109	26	-	135	
-	New Major Devpt. Projs.	"	-	-	300	1700	2000	
61	Local Costs-Taiwan Tech.Assist.		27	22	22	22	66	
62	" " - Land & Water Resourc.		11	2	-	-	2	
72	" " - Mapping for Dwangwa		-	2	-	-	2	
73	" " - Seed Indus.Dev.Proj.		-	10	12	16	38	
74	" " - Preplanning Major Projects		-	5	20	20	45	
-	Training Inst.Central Region		-	-	-	200	200	-
	TOTAL Agriculture		2637	2802	2389	3895	9086	98

THREE YEARS BY PROJECTS, Continued

TABLE "B"

£M'000

(1) TOTAL PROGRAMME				EXTERNAL FINANCE (2) EXTERNALLY FINANCED GENERAL DEVELOPMENT				EXTERNAL FINANCE (3) EXTERNAL FINANCE TIED TO SPECIFIC PROJECTS				LOCAL FINANCE (4) COUNTERPART TO EXTERNAL AID				(5) WHOLLY LOCALLY FINANCED PROJECTS			
1970/1	1971/2	1972/3	3 years	70/1	71/2	72/3	3 yrs.	70/1	71/2	72/3	3 yrs.	70/1	71/2	72/3	3 years	70/1	71/2	72/3	3 years
80	102	50	232	72	92	45	209					8	10	5	23				
53	55	51	159	48	50	46	144					5	5	5	15				
15	11	14	40	13	10	13	36					2	1	1	4				
32	24	21	77	29	22	19	70					3	2	2	7				
26	15	15	56	23	13	13	49					3	2	2	7				
53	61	65	179	48	55	58	161					5	6	7	18				
16	14	15	45	14	13	13	40					2	1	2	5				
90	58	59	207	81	52	53	186					9	6	6	21				
11	13	11	35	10	12	10	32					1	1	1	3				
23	15	15	53	21	13	13	47					2	2	2	6				
59	61	65	185	53	55	58	166					6	6	7	19				
104	95	96	295	94	85	86	265					10	10	10	30				
130	173	171	474	117	156	154	427					13	17	17	47				
84	72	72	228	76	65	65	206					8	7	7	22				
103	93	110	306	93	84	99	276					10	9	11	30				
46	54	37	137	41	49	33	123					5	5	4	14				
17	17	17	51	15	15	15	45					2	2	2	6				
41	41	41	123	37	37	37	111					4	4	4	12				
1	18	27	46	1	16	24	41					-	2	3	5				
20	-	-	20	18	-	-	18					2	-	-	2				
7	2	2	11	6	1	1	8					1	1	1	3				
188	154	67	409	77	50	-	127					111	104	67	282				
(1199)	(1148)	(1021)	(3368)	(987)	(945)	(855)	(2787)					(212)	(203)	(166)	(581)				
14	-	-	14					14	-	-	14								
174	92	13	279					136	62	13	211	38	30	-	68				
762	399	628	1789					618	319	565	1502	144	80	63	287				
481	357	268	1106					351	301	226	878	130	56	42	228				
1	1	1	3					1	1	1	3								
5	-	-	5					5	-	-	5								
7	7	6	20					7	7	6	20								
9	5	-	14					9	5	-	14								
109	26	-	135					109	26	-	135								
-	300	1700	2000					-	255	1445	1700	-	45	255	300				
22	22	22	66									22	22	22	66				
2	-	-	2									2	-	-	2				
2	-	-	2									2	-	-	2				
10	12	16	38									10	12	16	38				
5	20	20	45													5	20	20	45
-	-	200	200	-	-	200	200												
2802	2389	3895	9086	987	945	1055	2987	1250	976	2256	4482	560	448	564	1572	5	20	20	45

/4.....

THREE YEARS BY PR

Item	Project	HEAD Ministry	(1) TOTAL PROGRAMME 1.1.69 31.3.70	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	3 yrs
78	FISHERIES						
1	Fisheries Development	Agric.& N.R	26	23	22	24	69
62	Local Costs UNDP Fisheries	"	5	6	2	-	8
	TOTAL		31	29	24	24	77
79	FORESTRY & GAME						
1.	Timber Plantations	"	242	195	204	215	614
2	Vipya Pulpwood	"	136	123	122	132	377
3	Sawmilling	"	39	22	22	12	56
5	Develp't of Wildlife	"	29	56	61	54	171
9	Lengwe Game Reserve	"	4	1	-	-	1
62	Local Costs - Vipya Study	"	1	2	-	-	2
	TOTAL		451	399	409	413	1221
80	SURVEYS & LANDS						
1	EconomicMineral Sur.	"	58	6	6	7	19
2	Precise Levelling	OPC	7	7	11	11	29
3	Map Revision & Reproduction Unit	"	15	26	26	26	78
4	Hydrological Investigation	Agric. & N.R.	2	25	24	24	73
6	Mineral Explor. Unit	"	7	34	40	29	103
7	Photogrammetric Mapping Services	OPC	-	27	33	20	80
61	Local Costs - Directorate of Overseas Surveys	OPC	6	4	4	4	12
	TOTAL		95	129	144	121	394
81	VETERINARY SERVICES						
1	Livestock Marketing	Agric.& N.R.	59	45	23	-	68
2	Disease Control	"	71	108	114	100	322
3	Veterinary Staff Training	"	6	15	8	-	23
4	Poultry Improvement	"	6	22	7	8	37
5 L	Livestock Expansion	"	14	36	21	15	72
6	Dairy Development	"	11	10	22	11	43
61	Local Costs - UNDP Livestock Project	"	20	5	3	-	8
-	Veterinary Laboratory	"	-	-	45	104	149
	TOTAL		187	241	243	238	722
82	NEW CAPITAL						
1	New Capital-Construction Phase I	Works	750	1500	2251	408	4159
61	New Capital-Planning Phase I	"	137	46	11	-	57
	TOTAL		887	1546	2262	408	4216

THREE YEARS BY PROJECTS, Continued

£M'000

(1) L PROGRAMME				EXTERNAL FINANCE (2) EXTERNALLY FINANCED GENERAL DEVELOPMENT				EXTERNAL FINANCE (3) EXTERNAL FINANCE TIED TO SPECIFIC PROJECTS				LOCAL FINANCE (4) COUNTERPART TO EXTERNAL AID				LOCAL FINANCE (5) WHOLLY LOCALLY FINANCED PROJECTS			
70/71	1971/72	1972/73	3 yrs	70/1	71/2	72/3	3 years	70/1	71/2	72/3	3 years	70/1	71/2	72/3	3 years	70/1	71/2	72/3	3 years
23	22	24	69	21	20	22	63					2	2	2	6				
6	2	-	8									6	2	-	8				
29	24	24	77	21	20	22	63					8	4	2	14				
195	204	215	614	175	184	193	552					20	20	22	62				
123	122	132	377	111	110	119	340					12	12	13	37				
22	22	12	56	20	20	11	51					2	2	1	5				
56	61	54	171	50	55	49	154					6	6	5	17				
1	-	-	1					1	-	-	1								
2	-	-	2									2	-	-	2				
399	409	413	1221	356	369	372	1097	1	-	-	1	42	40	41	123				
6	6	7	19	5	5	6	16					1	1	1	3				
7	11	11	29	6	10	10	26					1	1	1	3				
26	26	26	78	23	23	23	69					3	3	3	9				
25	24	24	73	23	22	22	67					2	2	2	6				
34	40	29	103	31	36	26	93					3	4	3	10				
27	33	20	80	24	30	18	72					3	3	2	8				
4	4	4	12									4	4	4	12				
129	144	121	394	112	126	105	343					17	18	16	51				
45	23	-	68	40	21	-	61					5	2	-	7				
108	114	100	322	97	103	90	290					11	11	10	32				
15	8	-	23	14	7	-	21					1	1	-	2				
22	7	8	37	20	6	7	33					2	1	1	4				
36	21	15	72	32	19	14	65					4	2	1	7				
10	22	11	43	9	20	10	39					1	2	1	4				
5	3	-	8									5	3	-	8				
-	45	104	149					-	45	104	149								
241	243	238	722	212	176	121	509	-	45	104	149	29	22	13	64				
1500	2251	408	4159					1500	2251	408	4159								
46	11	-	57													46	11	-	57
1546	2262	408	4216					1500	2251	408	4159					46	11	-	57

/5....

Item	Project	Ministry	(1) TOTAL PROGRAMME 1.1.69 31.3.70	1970/1	1971/2	1972/3	3 years	E (G
83	POSTS & TELECOMMUNICATIONS							
	British Aided Projects							
2	Trunk Circuit S.Region	P. & T.	32	46	49	6	101	
3	Trunk Circuit C. & N. Reg.	"	10	30	12	47	89	
4	Local Telephone Growth	"	71	45	65	70	180	
5	Inter-Reg. Trunk Growth	"	53	188	30	8	226	
6	Minor Engineering Proj's	"	13	12	11	17	40	
7	Automatic Telephone Ex.	"	12	32	5	5	42	
10	Telecommunications Bldgs.	"	11	20	21	-	41	
11	External Telecommunications	"	-	7	38	7	52	
12	Automatic Telex Ex. Ext.	"	-	11	-	-	11	
	Danish Financed Projects							
14	Local Tel. Growth (Cables)	"	51	112	43	50	205	
15	Teleprinter Equipment	"	30	32	22	25	79	
16	Automatic Exchanges	"	18	10	27	40	77	
17	Blan/Limbe Tel.Exch.Equip.	"	104	114	41	92	247	
65	PABX & Cables Blantyre	"	-	14	-	-	14	
	TOTAL		405	673	364	367	1404	
84	POWER							
1	Loan to Escom-Tedzani	T. & I.	-	405	708	952	2065	
2	" " - Lil.Transmiss.	"	-	605	497	148	1250	
	TOTAL		-	1010	1205	1100	3315	
85	TRANSPORTATION							
	Roads							
1.	Zomba/Lilongwe Constr.	Works	1500	1380	-	-	1380	
3	" " Consult.	"	95	46	-	-	46	
7	Feeder Roads	"	13	67	40	40	147	
8	General Improvements	"	30	30	30	30	90	
10	Nkhotakota/Nkhata Bay Road	"	90	82	88	-	170	
11	Bua Bridge	"	-	25	35	-	60	
12	Liwonde/Monkey Bay Road	"	-	50	130	150	330	
14/15	AID Lakeshore Road	"	6	1313	627	253	2193	
16	Chirumba/Chiweta Road	"	-	265	275	-	540	
17	Karonga/Chiweta Bitumin.	"	-	80	162	-	242	
18	Dwangwa & Dwambazi Bridges	"	20	45	35	-	80	
68	Rumpi/Lura/Chiweta Road	"	-	20	80	70	170	
69	Township Roads	"	-	20	42	-	62	
71	Blan/Tete-Prelim.Planning	"	-	43	39	38	120	
	TOTAL Roads		(1754)	(3466	1583	581)	(5630)	(
	Other Transportation							
20	Blantyre Airport	T. & C.	-	4	-	-	4	
23	Blantyre Airport Stage II	"	-	45	116	120	281	
25	Air Malawi Mainten. Base	"	173	-	-	-	-	
28	Nacala Link Railway Consul	"	140	43	-	-	43	
29	" " " Construct.	"	952	5080	-	-	5080	
75	Kasungu Aerodrome	"	-	12	24	-	36	
	TOTAL-Other Transport		(1265	(5184	140	120)	(5444)	
	TOTAL Transportation		3019	8650	1723	701	11074	

THREE YEARS BY PROJECTS, Continued

(1) TOTAL PROGRAMME				EXTERNAL FINANCE (2) EXTERNALLY FINANCED GENERAL DEVELOPMENT				EXTERNAL FINANCE (3) EXTERNAL FINANCE TIED TO SPECIFIED PROJECTS				LOCAL FINANCE (4) COUNTERPART TO EXTERNAL AID				(5) WHOLLY LOCALLY FINANCED PROJECTS			
1970/1	1971/2	1972/3	3 years	70/1	71/2	72/3	3 years	70/1	71/2	72/3	3 years	70/1	71/2	72/3	3 years	70/1	71/2	72/3	3 years
46	49	6	101	41	44	5	90					5	5	1	11				
30	12	47	89	27	11	42	80					3	1	5	9				
45	65	70	180	40	58	63	161					5	7	7	19				
188	30	8	226	169	27	7	203					19	3	1	23				
12	11	17	40	11	10	15	36					1	1	2	4				
32	5	5	42	29	4	4	37					3	1	1	5				
20	21	-	41	18	19	-	37					2	2	-	4				
7	38	7	52	6	34	6	46					1	4	1	6				
11	-	-	11	10	-	-	10					1	-	-	1				
112	43	50	205	112	43	50	205												
32	22	25	79	32	22	25	79												
10	27	40	77	10	27	40	77												
114	41	92	247	114	41	92	247												
14	-	-	14													14	-	-	14
673	364	367	1404	619	340	349	1308					40	24	18	82	14	-	-	14
405	708	952	2065					405	708	952	2065								
605	497	148	1250					605	497	148	1250								
1010	1205	1100	3315					1010	1205	1100	3315								
1380	-	-	1380					1159	-	-	1159	221	-	-	221				
46	-	-	46					39	-	-	39	7	-	-	7				
67	40	40	147	60	36	36	132					7	4	4	15				
30	30	30	90	27	27	27	81					3	3	3	9				
82	88	-	170	74	79	-	153					8	9	-	17				
25	35	-	60	22	31	-	53					3	4	-	7				
50	130	150	330	45	117	135	297					5	13	15	33				
313	627	253	2193					1153	448	167	1768	160	179	86	425				
265	275	-	540					265	275	-	540								
80	162	-	242					80	162	-	242								
45	35	-	80					35	20	-	55	10	15	-	25				
20	80	70	170									20	80	70	170				
20	42	-	62													20	42	-	62
43	39	38	120													43	39	38	120
466	1583	581)	(5630)	(228	290	198)	716	(2731	905	167)	(3803)	(444	307	178)	(929)	(63	81	38)	(182)
4	-	-	4	3	-	-	3					1	-	-	1				
45	116	120	281	40	104	108	252					5	12	12	29				
-	-	-	-																
43	-	-	43	43	-	-	43												
080	-	-	5080					5080	-	-	5080								
12	24	-	36													12	24	-	36
184	140	120)	(5444)	(86	104	108)	(298)	(5080	-	-)	(5080)	(6	12	12)	(30)	(12	24	-)	(36)
650	1723	701	11074	314	394	306	1014	7811	905	167	8883	450	319	190	959	75	105	38	218

HEAD Item	Project	Ministry	(1) TOTAL PROGRAMME 1.1.69 31.3.70	1970/71	1971/72	1972/3	3 yrs.	EST. GRO 70
86	WATER SUPPLIES & SANITATION							
2	Mudi River Water Board	T. & I.	127	123	125	100	348	
3	Blantyre City (Soche Sewerage)	Local Govt.	71	49	-	-	49	
4	Likuni Water Supply	Works	10	16	-	-	16	
7	Blantyre Sewerage Stage I	Local Govt.	45	26	-	-	26	
66	District Water Supplies	Works	9	13	56	58	127	
	TOTAL		262	227	181	158	566	
87	WORKS ORGANISATION							
1	Training Scheme	Works	24	20	20	20	60	
2	Plant & Vehicle Hire Scheme	"	44	63	68	-	131	
3	Additional & Replacement Plant & Vehicles	"	421	150	150	150	450	
61/65	Upkeep of Plant & Vehicles	"	125	100	100	100	300	
64/66	Development Works Staff	"	82	83	89	92	264	
	TOTAL		696	416	427	362	1205	

THREE YEARS BY PROJECTS, Continued

(1) L PROGRAMME				EXTERNAL FINANCE (2) EXTERNALLY FINANCED GENERAL DEVELOPMENT				EXTERNAL FINANCE (3) EXTERNAL FINANCE TIED TO SPECIFIC PROJECTS				LOCAL FINANCE (4) COUNTERPART TO EXTERNAL AID				LOCAL FINANCE (5) WHOLLY LOCALLY FINANCED PROJECTS			
70/71	1971/72	1972/3	3 yrs.	70/1	71/2	72/3	3 years	70/1	71/2	72/3	3 years	70/1	71/2	72/3	3 years	70/1	71/2	72/3	3 years
123	125	100	348	111	112	90	313					12	13	10	35				
49	-	-	49	44	-	-	44					5	-	-	5				
16	-	-	16	7	-	-	7	8	-	-	8	1	-	-	1				
26	-	-	26					26	-	-									
13	56	58	127													13	56	58	127
227	181	158	566	162	112	90	364	34	-	-	34	18	13	10	41	13	56	58	127
20	20	20	60	18	18	18	54					2	2	2	6				
63	68	-	131	57	61	-	118					6	7	-	13				
150	150	150	450	135	135	135	405					15	15	15	45				
100	100	100	300													100	100	100	300
83	89	92	264													83	89	92	264
416	427	362	1205	210	214	153	577					23	24	17	64	183	189	192	564

MALAWI GOV

SUMMARY OF DEVELO

March, 1970

HEAD	(1) TOTAL PROGRAMME	EXTER	
		(2) EXT.FINANCED GENERAL I	
		U.K. NET	DENMARK
70 Comm. & Soc. Development	8		
71 Education	2,152	240	
72 Finance, Com. & Industry	77	24	15
73 Government Buildings	385	12	
74 Health	168		121
75 Housing	244	112	
76 Misc. Services	119		46
77 Agriculture	2,802	987	
78 Fisheries	29	21	
79 Forestry & Game	399	356	
80 Surveys & Lands	129	112	
81 Veterinary Services	241	212	
82 New Capital	1,546		
83 Posts & Telecommunications	673	351	268
84 Power	1,010		
85 Transporation	(8,650)	(271)	(43)
A. Roads	3,466	228	
B. Min. of Transport	5,184	43	43
86 Water Sup. & Sanitation	227	165	
87 Works Organisation	416	210	
TOTAL	19,275	3,073	493

Development Division, Office of
the President & Cabinet.

MALAWI GOVERNMENT DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME 1970-72/73 — TABLE "C"

SUMMARY OF DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME 1970/71 BY HEAD OF EXPENDITURE

£M'000

	(1) TOTAL PROGRAMME	EXTERNAL FINANCE					LOCAL FINANCE				(6) % OF TOTAL PROGRAM
		(2) EXT.FINANCED GENERAL DEVELOPMENT			(3) SPECIFIC PROJECTS	TOTAL EXTERNAL FINANCE	(4) COUNTERPART		(5) WHOLLY LOCAL PROJECTS	TOTAL LOCAL FINANCE	
		U.K. NET	DENMARK	OTHER			U.K. 10%	OTHER			
Development	8				8	8				-	.04
	2,152	240			1,679	1,919	26	177	30	233	11.2
& Industry	77	24	15		34	73	4			4	.4
ildings	385	12			8	20	1		364	365	2.0
	168		121		17	138		12	18	30	.9
	244	112				112	51	60	21	132	1.3
s	119		46		53	99		20		20	.6
	2,802	987			1,250	2,237	101	464		565	14.5
	29	21				21	2	6		8	.1
me	399	356			1	357	40	2		42	2.1
ds	129	112				112	13	4		17	.7
rvices	241	212				212	24	5		29	1.2
	1,546				1,500	1,500			46	46	8.0
communications	673	351	268			619	40		14	54	3.5
	1,010				1,010	1,010				-	5.2
n	(8,650)	(271)	(43)		(7,811)	(8,125)	(32)	(418)	(75)	(525)	(44.8)
	3,466	228			2,731	2,959	26	418	63	507	17.9
ransport	5,184	43	43		5,080	5,166	6		12	18	26.9
Sanitation	227	165			31	196	18		13	31	1.3
sation	416	210				210	23		183	206	2.2
	19,275	3,073	493		13,402	16,968	375	1,168	764	2,307	100.%

ion, Office of
Cabinet.

MALAWI GOVERNMENT DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME 1970-72/73

DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE IN 1970/71
BY PROJECTS

TABLE "D"
P.1

£M'000

March, 1970

HEAD / Item / Project	(1) TOTAL PROGRAMME	EXTERNAL FINANCE					LOCAL FINANCE			
		(2) EXT.FINANCED GENERAL DEVELOPMENT			(3) SPECIFIC PROJECTS	TOTAL EXTERNAL FINANCE	(4) COUNTERPART		(5) WHOLLY LOCAL PROJECTS	TOTAL LOCAL FINANCE
		U.K.NET	DENMARK	OTHER			U.K. 10%	OTHER		
HEAD 70 COMMUNITY & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT										
1 Dining & Kitchen block Magomero	3				3	3				-
2 Lake Malawi Museum	1				1	1				-
3 Mpemba Boys Home	4				4	4				-
TOTAL COMMUNITY & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	8				8	8				-
HEAD 71 EDUCATION										
1 Secondary Education	188	169				169	19			19
3 Teacher Training	55	50				50	5			5
4 Technical/Vocational	23	21				21	2			2
6 University of Malawi - Zomba	300				279	279		21		21
7 I.D.A. Educ. Project	1,556				1,400	1,400		156		156
66 -71 Primary Education	30					-			30	30
							96	177	30	233

HEAD 70 COMMUNITY & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT										
1 Dining & Kitchen block Magomero	3				3	3				-
2 Lake Malawi Museum	1				1	1				-
3 Mpemba Boys Home	4				4	4				-
TOTAL COMMUNITY & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	8				8	8				-
HEAD 71 EDUCATION										
1 Secondary Education	188	169				169	19			19
3 Teacher Training	55	50				50	5			5
4 Technical/Vocational	23	21				21	2			2
6 University of Malawi - Zomba	300				279	279		21		21
7 I.D.A. Educ. Project	1,556				1,400	1,400		156		156
66 -71 Primary Education	30					-			30	30
TOTAL EDUCATION	2,152	240			1,679	1,919	26	177	30	233
HEAD 72 FINANCE, COMMERCE & INDUSTRY										
1 Industrial Areas Phase II	15	13				13	2			2
2 Industrial Areas Phase I	8	7				7	1			1
3 Industrial Areas Phase III	5	4				4	1			1
7 M.D.C. Cold Storage Loan	15		15			15				-
63 Development of Liwondo	34				34	34				
TOTAL FINANCE, COMMERCE & INDUSTRY	77	24	15		34	73	4			4
HEAD 73 GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS										
1 Customs Housing and Offices	13	12				12	1			1
3 External Missions	8				8	8				-
62 Sanjika Hill	292					-			292	292
64 Police Housing & Offices	2					-			2	2
65 New Police Posts	3					-			3	3
67 Immigration Buildings	7					-			7	7
68 Army Buildings	30					-			30	30
69 Government Offices	10					-			10	10
71 Traditional Courts	5					-			5	5
72 Mlanje Prison	15					-			15	15
TOTAL GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS	385	12			8	20	1		364	365
HEAD 74 HEALTH										
3 Preventive Health Scheme	5				5	5	-	-	-	-
4 Peripheral Health - Blantyre	2				2	2	-	-	-	-
5 Dwambazi (Liuzi) Stage IV	20				10	10		10		10
9 Lilongwe General Hospital	121		121			121				-
62 Kasungu Hospital	10					-			10	10
64 Auxiliary Nurses Training	2					-		2		2
66 Improvements to Hospitals	8					-			8	8
TOTAL HEALTH	168		121		17	138		12	18	30

TABLE "D" P.1

1970/71 BY PROJECTS, continued

£M'000

MALAWI GOVERNMENT DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME 1970-72/73

HEAD Item Project	(1) TOTAL PROGRAMME	EXTERNAL FINANCE					LOCAL FINANCE			
		(2) EXT.FINANCED GENERAL DEVELOPMENT			(3) SPECIFIC PROJECTS	TOTAL EXTERNAL FINANCE	(4) COUNTERPART		(5) WHOLLY LOCAL PROJECTS	TOTAL LOCAL FINANCE
		U.K. NET	DENMARK	OTHER			U.K. 10%	OTHER		
HEAD 75 HOUSING										
1 & 61 Consortium Housing Loan	150	112				112	38			38
62 - Second Consortium Loan	13					-	13			13
65 Traditional Housing	60		-			-		60		60
67 District Headquarters	21					-			21	21
TOTAL HOUSING	244	112	-			112	51	60	21	132
HEAD 76 MISCELLANEOUS										
1 District Development	3				3	3				-
2 Street Lighting Blantyre	40		40			40				-
3 Printing Machinery	6		6			6				-
4 Blantyre Market	50				50	50				-
62 Advisers & Experts	10					-		10		10
63 World Food Aid	10					-		10		10
TOTAL MISCELLANEOUS	119		46		53	99		20		20
HEAD 77 AGRICULTURE - BRITISH AIDED (Continuation Projects)										
1 Cotton Development	80	72				72	8			8

						112	51	80	21	132
HEAD 76 MISCELLANEOUS										
1 District Development	3				3	3				-
2 Street Lighting Blantyre	40		40			40				-
3 Printing Machinery	6		6			6				-
4 Blantyre Market	50				50	50				-
62 Advisers & Experts	10					-		10		10
63 World Food Aid	10					-		10		10
TOTAL MISCELLANEOUS	119		46		53	99		20		20
HEAD 77 AGRICULTURE - BRITISH AIDED (Continuation Projects)										
1 Cotton Development	80	72				72	8			8
2 Maize & Groundnut Development	53	48				48	5			5
4 Minor Crops	15	13				13	2			2
5 Tea Development	32	29				29	3			3
6 Coffee Development	26	23				23	3			3
7 Animal Husbandry	53	48				48	5			5
8 Rural Water Supplies	16	14				14	2			2
9 Land Use Services	90	81				81	9			9
10 Agro-Economic Survey	11	10				10	1			1
11 Supervised Credit Service	23	21				21	2			2
12 Farmer Training	59	53				53	6			6
13 Agric. Research Development	104	94				94	10			10
15 Irrigation Branch	130	117				117	13			13
17 Housing for Agric.Extension Staff	84	76				76	8			8
19 Settlement Branch	103	93				93	10			10
(New Projects):-										
20 Tobacco Development	46	41				41	5			5
21 British Irrigated Rice Scheme	17	15				15	2			2
22 M.Y.P. Settlement Scheme	41	37				37	4			4
23 Dambo Utilization	1	1				1	-			-
24 Agric. Research Council	20	18				18	2			2
25 Hydrological - Tea Irrigation - Cholo/Mlanje	7	6				6	1			1
(Special Terms):-										
27 Fertilizer Subsidy	188	77				77		111		111
TOTAL BRITISH PROJECTS	1,199	987				987	101	111		212

TABLE "D" P.2

1970/71 BY PROJECTS, continued

TABLE "D"

P.3

MALAWI GOVERNMENT DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME 1970-72/73

£M'000

HEAD Item / Project	(1) TOTAL PROGRAMME	EXTERNAL FINANCE					LOCAL FINANCE			
		(2) EXT.FINANCED GENERAL DEVELOPMENT			(3) SPECIFIC PROJECTS	TOTAL EXTERNAL FINANCE	(4) COUNTERPART		(5) WHOLLY LOCAL PROJECTS	TOTAL LOCAL FINANCE
		U.K. NET	DENMARK	OTHER			U.K. 10%	OTHER		
HEAD 77 (Continued)										
AGRICULTURE - OTHER AIDED PROJCTS										
28 Turkish Tobacco Development	14				14	14				-
30 Salima Lakeshore Develop. Project	174				136	136		38		38
32 Lilongwe Agric. Develop. Project	762				618	618		144		144
34 Shire Valley Agric. Develop. Project	481				351	351		130		130
36 Chikonje Cotton Growers Scheme	1				1	1				-
37 Borehole Construction: Danish FFHC	5				5	5				-
38 Home Economics for Women	7				7	7				-
39 Village Grain Storage	9				9	9				-
40 (BIRD) Technical Assistance	109				109	109				-
61 Local Costs Taiwan Tech. Assist.	22					-		22		22
62 Local Costs Land & Water Resources	2					-		2		2
72 Local Costs Mapping for Dwangwa	2					-		2		2
73 Local Costs Seed Industry (UNDP)	10					-		10		10
74 Pre-planning Major Projects	5					-		5		5
TOTAL AGRICULTURE	2,802	987			1,250	2,237	101	464		565
HEAD 78 FISHERIES										

34 Shire Valley Agric. Develop. Project	481				351	351		130	130
36 Chikonje Cotton Growers Scheme	1				1	1			-
37 Borehole Construction: Danish FFHC	5				5	5			-
38 Home Economics for Women	7				7	7			-
39 Village Grain Storage	9				9	9			-
40 (BIRD) Technical Assistance	109				109	109			-
61 Local Costs Taiwan Tech. Assist.	22					-		22	22
62 Local Costs Land & Water Resources	2					-		2	2
72 Local Costs Mapping for Dwangwa	2					-		2	2
73 Local Costs Seed Industry (UNDP)	10					-		10	10
74 Pre-planning Major Projects	5					-		5	5
TOTAL AGRICULTURE	2,802	987			1,250	2,237	101	464	565
HEAD 78 FISHERIES									
1 Fisheries Development	23	21				21	2		2
62 Local Costs - Fisheries U.N.D.P.	6					-		6	6
TOTAL FISHERIES	29	21				21	2	6	8
HEAD 79 FORESTRY & GAME									
1 Timber Plantations	195	175				175	20		20
2 Vipya Pulpwood	123	111				111	12		12
3 Saw milling	22	20				20	2		2
5 Development of Wildlife	56	50				50	6		6
9 Lengwe Game Reserve	1				1	1			-
62 Preinvestment Study - Vipya Pulp/ Paper (UNDP)	2					-		2	2
TOTAL FORESTRY & GAME	399	356			1	357	40	2	42
HEAD 80 SURVEYS & LANDS									
1 Economic Mineral Survey	6	5				5	1		1
2 Precise Levelling	7	6				6	1		1
3 Map Revision & Reproduction Unit	26	23				23	3		3
4 Hydrological Investigation	25	23				23	2		2
5 Mineral Exploration Unit	34	31				31	3		3
6 Photogrammetric Mapping Services	27	24				24	3		3
61 Local Costs D.O.S.	4					-		4	4
TOTAL SURVEYS & LANDS	129	112				112	13	4	17
HEAD 81 VETERINARY SERVICES									
1 Livestock Marketing	45	40				40	5		5
2 Disease Control	108	97				97	11		11
3 Veterinary Staff Training	15	14				14	1		1
4 Poultry Improvement	22	20				20	2		2
5 Livestock Expansion	36	32				32	4		4
6 Dairy Development	10	9				9	1		1
61 Local Costs- UNDP Improvement of Livestock & Dairy Ind.	5					-		5	5
TOTAL VETERINARY SERVICES	241	212				212	24	5	29

1970/71 BY PROJECTS, continued

£M'000

MALAWI GOVERNMENT DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME 1970-72/73

HEAD Item	Project	(1) TOTAL PROGRAMME	EXTERNAL FINANCE					LOCAL FINANCE			
			(2) EXT.FINANCED GENERAL DEVELOPMENT			(3) SPECIFIC PROJECTS	TOTAL EXTERNAL FINANCE	(4) COUNTERPART		(5) WHOLLY LOCAL PROJECTS	TOTAL LOCAL FINANCE
			U.K. NET	DENMARK	OTHER			U.K. 10%	OTHER		
	HEAD 82 NEW CAPITAL										
1	C.C.D.C. Loan New Capital Phase I	1,500				1,500	1,500				-
61	New Capital Planning Phase I	46					-			46	46
TOTAL NEW CAPITAL		1,546				1,500	1,500			46	46
	HEAD 83 POSTS & TELECOMMUNICATIONS (BRITISH - AIDED PROJECTS):-										
2	Trunk Circuit Growth S.Region	46	41				41	5			5
3	Trunk Circuit Growth N.Region	30	27				27	3			3
4	Local Telephone Growth	45	40				40	5			5
5	Inter-Regional Trunk Growth	188	169				169	19			19
6	Minor Engineering Projects	12	11				11	1			1
7	Automatic Telephone Exchanges	32	29				29	3			3
10	Buildings for Telecommunications	20	18				18	2			2
11	External Telecommunications	7	6				6	1			1
12	Auto. Telex Exchange Extension	11	10				10	1			1
	(Danish Financed Projects):-										
14	Local Telephone Growth (Cables)	112		112			112				-
15	Teleprinter Equipment	32		32			32				-
16	Automatic Exchanges	10		10			10				-
		114		114			114				-

	(BRITISH - AIDED PROJECTS):-									
2	Trunk Circuit Growth S.Region	46	41			41	5			5
3	Trunk Circuit Growth N.Region	30	27			27	3			3
4	Local Telephone Growth	45	40			40	5			5
5	Inter-Regional Trunk Growth	188	169			169	19			19
6	Minor Engineering Projects	12	11			11	1			1
7	Automatic Telephone Exchanges	32	29			29	3			3
10	Buildings for Telecommunications	20	18			18	2			2
11	External Telecommunications	7	6			6	1			1
12	Auto. Telex Exchange Extension	11	10			10	1			1
	(Danish Financed Projects):-									
14	Local Telephone Growth (Cables)	112		112		112				-
15	Teleprinter Equipment	32		32		32				-
16	Automatic Exchanges	10		10		10				-
17	Blantyre/Limbe Telephone Exchange	114		114		114				-
65	PABX & Cables - Blantyre	14		-		-			14	14
TOTAL POSTS & TELECOMMUNICATIONS		673	351	268		619	40		14	54
	HEAD 84 POWER									
1	Loan to ESCOM - Tedzani	405			405	405				-
2	Loan to ESCOM - Nkula/Lilongwe Transmission & Distribution	605			605	605				-
TOTAL POWER		1,010			1,010	1,010				-
	HEAD 85 TRANSPORTATION/-ROADS									
1	Zomba/Lilongwe Rd. Construction	1,380			1,159	1,159		221		221
3	Zomba/Lilongwe Rd Consultants	46			39	39		7		7
7	Feeder Roads	67	60			60	7			7
8	General Improvements	30	27			27	3			3
10	Nkhotakota/Nkhata Bay Road	82	74			74	8			8
11	Bua Bridge	25	22			22	3			3
12	Liwonde/Monkey Bay Road	50	45			45	5			5
14	A.I.D. Lakeshore Road	1,313			1,153	1,153		160		160
16	Chirumba/Chiweta Road	265			265	265				-
17	Karonga/Chiweta Road	80			80	80				-
18	Dwangwa & Dwambazi Bridges	45			35	35		10		10
68	Rumpi-Lura-Chiweta Road	20				-		20		20
69	Township Roads	20				-			20	20
71	Blantyre/Tete Preliminary Planning	43				-			43	43
TOTAL ROADS		3,466	228		2,731	2,959	26	418	63	507
	HEAD 85 (Continued) - OTHER TRANSPORT									
20	Blantyre Airport	4	3			3	1			1
23	Blantyre Airport Stage II	45	40			40	5			5
28	Malawi Railways - Consultants	43		43		43				-
29	Nacala Rail Link	5,080			5,080	5,080				-
75	Kasungu Aerodrome	12				-			12	12
TOTAL TRANSPORTATION		8,650	271	43	7,811	8,125	32	418	75	525

TABLE 3 P.4

MALAWI GOVERNMENT DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME 1970-72/73

£M'000

HEAD Item Project	(1) TOTAL PROGRAMME	EXTERNAL FINANCE					LOCAL FINANCE			
		(2) EXT.FINANCED GENERAL DEVELOPMENT			(3) SPECIFIC PROJECTS	TOTAL EXTERNAL FINANCE	(4) COUNTERPART		(5) WHOLLY LOCAL PROJECTS	TOTAL LOCAL FINANCE
		U.K. NET	DENMARK	OTHER			U.K. 10%	OTHER		
HEAD 86 WATER SUPPLIES AND SANITATION										
2 Mudi River Water Board	123	111				111	12			12
3 Blantyre Sewerage (Soche)	49	44				44	5			5
4/8 Likumi Water Supply	16	10			5	15	1			1
7 Blantyre Sewerage Stage I	26				26	26				-
66 District Water Supplies	13					-			13	13
TOTAL WATER SUPPLIES AND SANITATION	227	165			31	196	18		13	31
HEAD 87 WORKS ORGANISATION										
1 Training Scheme	20	18				18	2			2
2 Plant & Vehicle Hire Scheme	63	57				57	6			6
3 Additional Substitute & Replacement Plant and Vehicles	150	135				135	15			15
61 & 65 Upkeep of Plant & Vehicles	100					-			100	100
64 & 66 Development Works Staff	83					-			83	83
TOTAL WORKS ORGANISATION	416	210				210	23		183	206

POLICY STATEMENTS
OF MINISTRIES
AND DEPARTMENTS

POLICY STATEMENTS

The Policy Statements included in this book of project submissions are working papers submitted by the various ministries and departments of the Government in support of their own development proposals for the period 1970-72/73.

POLICY STATEMENT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AIMS

1. To ensure that sufficient basic foodstuffs are produced to meet internal requirements.

2. To ensure that the optimum use is made of Malawi's land and water resources for the purpose of cash crop production for export and for import substitution.

3. To foster an increasingly efficient and prosperous farming community.

To achieve these aims it is necessary:-

A. To promote a high level of sustained agricultural productivity through:-

(i) Introducing farming methods designed to conserve the soil and increase its fertility;

(ii) Encouraging the proper planning of farms to develop their full potential and to diversify production in accordance with soil characteristics and other factors;

(iii) Encouraging the adoption of a modernised system of land tenure, together with properly planned systems of land use and farm layout, from which to develop economically viable farming enterprises.

B. To increase the efficiency of farming operations and raise yields per acre through:-

(i) The use of improved varieties and better seed;

(ii) The increased use of manure and artificial fertilisers;

(iii) The control of pests, diseases and weeds;

(iv) Improved methods of cultivation, harvesting, processing and storage;

(v) The use of suitable farm equipment to meet the needs of more intensified operations;

(vi) The better management and use of water to increase crop production.

C. To encourage the acceptance of properly balanced programmes of rural development and to stimulate the change-over from a subsistence to a cash economy.

D. To encourage and support the efficient production of cash crops under estate management.

E. To encourage the integration of animal husbandry with crop cultivation.

F. To assist farming communities to expand agricultural production by providing advice on efficient farm management, the economic use of labour and farm equipment and instruction in simple business accounting methods.

G. To provide a service of supervised credit to farmers in conjunction with the Farmers Marketing Board and the Central Farmers Loans Board.

H. To maintain adequate research services in support of the expanding programme of agricultural development.

I. To provide facilities for the training of farmers and their wives in improved farming methods, better standards of nutrition and family welfare and generally to educate the rural community to its responsibilities with regard to use and management of the land and the conservation of both soil and water resources.

METHODS

The methods used to achieve the aims will be as follows:-

By means of research and experimentation to provide up-to-date and practical recommendations for all crops and animal enterprises in the country. New crops are tested to determine their suitability.

To provide an Extension Service to transmit to the farmer the most appropriate agricultural methods as determined by research and experimentation. The methods used include mass media, training courses, demonstrations and personal visits.

To provide Technical Services to the farmer to ensure that he is able to make the most of his efforts. The services offered include farm planning, credit, soil conservation, roads and water supplies. These will be supported by settlement and irrigation schemes and by an agricultural economics service.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT POLICY

Objectives:

The general aim of the Department of Community Development is to promote the increasing self-reliance of local communities. This general aim is broken down into the following specific objectives:

1. To help people free themselves from traditional restraints which hinder enterprise and innovation, and to foster a sense of responsibility for the whole community's welfare.

2. To assist people to understand the material and social needs of the members of their families and households, and to make use of their human and material resources to raise domestic living standards.

3. To help people recognise community needs, and to form groups which can plan and carry out joint projects of communal interest, using local resources and services; particularly helping the leaders to accept new responsibilities in working with the community's ideas on development.

4. To prepare people for increased responsibility within the local government structure.

5. To promote a greater sense of national consciousness, by helping communities to see their place in national development programmes, and to draw on national resources to meet their local needs.

Implementation:

Community Development staff seek to implement these objectives by:

1. Holding classes for local leaders, designed to stimulate an awareness of village development needs and opportunities.

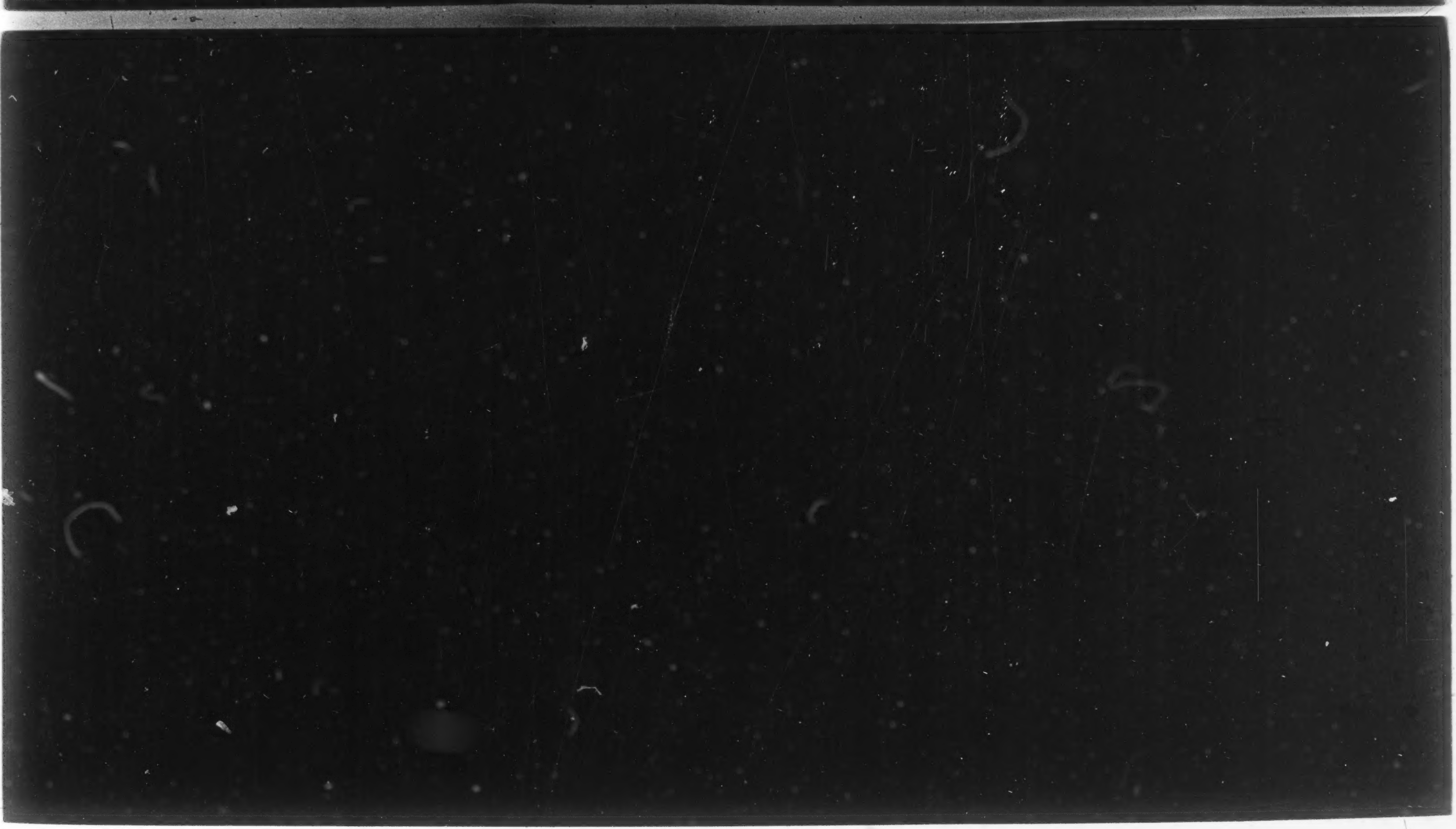
2. Helping people to form and maintain action groups and village development committees, and passing on the administrative skills necessary for their successful functioning.

   (Action groups are formed on an ad hoc basis to tackle specific projects; while village development committees are permanent local institutions through which the people can plan on-going programmes, and through which agencies interested in any aspect of rural development can approach the people.)

3. Imparting technical skills relevant to rural people's needs: including community buildings, roads and bridges, village health and sanitation, housing and home improvement, foods and nutrition, child care, textiles and clothing, the management and development of family resources, and adult literacy. Particular attention is given to the importance of women and children in the programme.

4. Encouraging local participation in the national development programme.

5. Co-operating with the field staff of other agencies - such as the Malawi Young Pioneers, with whom we co-operate directly in adult literacy activities, and also indirectly through the Ministry of Agriculture.



POLICY STATEMENT OF THE CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT

AIMS

To maximize the customs revenue collected by the Malawi Government under the tariff legislation currently in force.

IMPLEMENTATION

The most important element in the implementation of the Department's aim is the provision of adequate facilities at recognised entry points into Malawi so that customs inspections can be carried out efficiently and with a minimum inconvenience to the public.

Prevention of smuggling also contributes to the Department's aim of maximizing revenue.

POLICY STATEMENT OF THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

A. RESPONSIBILITIES

The Ministry of Education has overall responsibility for the following aspects of education in Malawi.

(i) Primary Education - in which the Ministry's responsibilities are implemented with assistance from Local Education Authorities and Boards and Voluntary Agencies.

(ii) Secondary Education - in which the Ministry's responsibilities are implemented with assistance from Voluntary Agencies.

(iii) Technical and Vocational Education - in which the Ministry's responsibilities are implemented with assistance from Voluntary Agencies.

(iv) Primary Teacher Training - in which the Ministry's responsibilities are implemented with assistance from Voluntary Agencies.

(v) The University of Malawi - which is concerned with the provision of academic, professional and technical education at the third level.

B. AIMS

(i) Primary Education

(a) To maintain the existing percentage enrolment in Districts where enrolment is above the present national average of 35%.

(b) To increase enrolment in all other Districts to the present national average of 35%.

(c) Having achieved a minimum enrolment of 35% in every District to increase the national average enrolment to as nearly as possible 40% by 1975/76, while not allowing the average teacher/pupil ratio to fall below the present level of 1:47.

(d) To improve the standard of Primary Education and include the introduction and development of Agricultural Education.

(ii) Secondary Education

(a) To satisfy the national demand for Secondary School graduates with academic and technical qualifications of School Certificate Standard.

(b) To satisfy the anticipated demand for candidates of School Certificate Standard for higher academic, professional and technical education, and for Primary Teacher Training.

(c) To introduce and develop Agricultural Education as a major curriculum subject.

(iii) Technical/Vocational Education

(a) To satisfy the national demand for technically trained personnel.

(b) To satisfy the anticipated demand for candidates for Technical and Domestic Teacher Training.

(iv) Primary Teacher Training

(a) To satisfy the demand for additional trained teachers resulting from increasing Primary School enrolment.

(b) To satisfy the demand for more highly qualified teachers needed to achieve the aim of improving the standard of education in Primary Schools.

Upon the success of these aims will depend the success of the Ministry's aims in Primary Education.

(v) University of Malawi - To satisfy the increasing demand from the Government and the private sector for Graduate and Diplomate personnel in the academic, professional and technical fields.

C. IMPLEMENTATION

Aim (i)

In both rural and urban areas more and better qualified teachers must be provided. This is reflected in (iv) below.

Because of special conditions concerning Urban Primary Schools, the Ministry of Education considers that the responsibility for the provision of necessary extra teaching accommodation should be shared between the Ministry and the Local Education Authorities. The Ministry therefore holds itself responsible for the provision of only a minimal number of new school places in each year in each of the four urban areas. This provision will include if necessary an increase of places at English-Speaking Schools to satisfy the Governments' contractual obligations.

Aim (ii)

The number of Secondary school places will be increased from 8,610 in 1968 to 12,310 in 1971 and 12,596 in 1973 by the following methods:-

1. Completion of development of Day Secondary Schools up to School Certificate level.
2. Addition of one extra general stream at certain Aided Boarding Schools.
3. Addition of a new technical stream at 8 Day Secondary Schools and 4 Aided Boarding Schools as part of the development under the I.D.A. Education Development Project.

Aim (iii)

(a) Implementation will depend upon the recommendations of the Survey on Technical Education carried out in 1969 the report of which is now being studied.

(b) Courses will be provided for Technical and Domestic Teacher-Training Candidates at the Polytechnic, Domasi T.T.C., Lilongwe Technical School, and Stella Maris T.T.C.

Aim (iv)

(a) The number of places at Training Colleges will be increased to ensure an output rising from 630 in 1970/71 to 1,083 in 1974/75. The National Primary Teacher Training College to be built under the IDA project will provide 540 of these places.

(b) By 1974/75 the output will consist solely of the more highly qualified T2 and T3 teachers. A large-scale programme of 'up-grading' courses will also be mounted.

Special courses being developed include those concerned with development of education for blind and deaf children.

Aim (v)

Within the limits of the resources available the best possible facilities for higher education in academic, professional and technical fields will be provided at the Polytechnic, Chancellor College, Soche Hill College, Bunda Agricultural College and the Institute of Public Administration, which are the constituent colleges of the University of Malawi.

D. GENERAL

Implementation of all aspects of the Ministry's Policy will be coordinated with the development of the Malawi Correspondence College and the National Library Service.

The whole of the Ministry's policy is closely interrelated. For example, the great wastage of talent at the Primary level, and the consequent loss of this talent to Second and Third levels and ultimately to the country as a whole, will continue unless every effort is made to increase the enrolment and standard of education in Primary Schools, with Universal Primary Education as a long-term goal. The success of this Policy depends entirely upon the successful implementation of Policy regarding Primary Teacher-Training and this, together with all Third level education, presupposes that sufficient numbers of adequately qualified candidates will be produced by the Secondary Schools; which in its turn, presupposes an adequate supply of secondary school teachers from the graduates of the University of Malawi.

With the above in mind the following order of priorities has been arrived at :-

1. Primary Teacher Training

2. Secondary Education

3. Higher Education, including Technical Training.

POLICY STATEMENT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES

1. The aims of the present policy are:

(1) to so manage the fisheries of the natural waters of Malawi that the optimum sustainable yield is obtained;

(2) to foster the establishment of a stable and economically viable fishing industry through the development of the activities of the fishing community;

(3) to assist the efficient landing, processing and distribution of all fish caught and ensure that the achievement of maximum landings is not hampered by lack of marketing facilities;

(4) to encourage, where appropriate, fish culture as a means of supplementing supplies of fish from natural waters;

(5) to protect Lake Malawi's endemic fish fauna as a scientific and educational asset;

(6) to so manage the exploitation of crocodiles in Malawi that;

(a) human life is not put at undue hazard,

(b) the development of fisheries is not hampered,

(c) the maximum sustainable return, in terms of value of skins exported, compatible with (a) and (b) above, is achieved,

(d) the crocodile is preserved from extinction in Malawi, because of its commercial and ecological value.

2. Implementation of the Policy

(1) Information on landings of fish is collected so that assessments of the state of the stocks can be made. Where appropriate and practicable, regulations are introduced that have the effect of limiting or changing the intensity of fishing pressures on any particular stock. Experimental fishing with new methods, or with traditional methods in new areas, is undertaken to test the extent of untapped stocks and discover economical methods of exploiting them.

(2) The use of new or improved fishing methods, gear and craft is demonstrated to fishermen, and credit facilities for their purchase are made available where appropriate. A training centre has been established where fishermen, fish processers and boat builders can learn new techniques.

(3) Experiments are made with different fish processing techniques to find suitable methods for adoption at village level and these are then demonstrated. The efficient distribution of fish is assisted by the development of landing facilities and feeder roads. The organisation of the national marketing system is studied with the view to better understanding its mechanism, but there is no intention of introducing the licensing of fish trading.

(4) Little time is at present devoted to fish culture but plans are being made under which an experimental and demonstration programme could lead to more intensive fish culture in future.

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(5) There is no evidence to show that any of Lake Malawi's fish species are near to extinction. The situation is however watched especially with regard to those species in demand overseas as aquarium fish.

(6) A licensing system, with wide powers to make special conditions of issue, is operated to control crocodile hunting operations.

3. General Considerations

(1) In providing a base for the continued achievement of policy aims great importance is placed on staff training and the eventual localisation of all posts in the Fisheries Service. A school at which junior staff receive basic instruction is maintained by the Department and external assistance in training higher grades is sought.

(2) The service offered by the Research Unit in providing information on the biology of fish and the relative productivity of waters, is basic to the proper formulation of management policies.

4. Priorities in the implementation of Policy

The first three policy aims (paragraph 1(1), (2) and (3) above), which are interdependent, are considered the most important.

POLICY STATEMENT OF THE FORESTRY DEPARTMENT

AIMS

1. To safeguard water supplies arising in major watershed areas which are vital for agricultural and urban and industrial development.

2. To provide a sustained supply of timber and wood products for the building and manufacturing sectors of the economy with a view to eliminating imports of wood products or imported materials which wood products can satisfactorily replace and to securing an export trade in wood products.

3. To protect wildlife with the objectives of providing a major tourist attraction, a source of protein food and a scientific and educational asset.

4. To make maximum economic use of the land under the control of the Department by promoting enterprises other than those based upon timber.

IMPLEMENTATION

Aim 1: Watershed Protection

Watershed areas are protected and managed as State forest reserves. Where plantation development is taking place within watershed areas, incidental assistance is given to watershed protection.

Aim 2: The Production of Timber, Wood Products and Minor Forest Products

Afforestation Units serve to maintain and expand timber plantation areas.

The Sawmilling project furthers the expansion of sawmilling and logging operations which process timber from the above plantations as well as some timber from private and customary land sources. Sales include construction timber of various grades, boxwood, transmission and telephone poles, pallets and high quality furniture timber.

The Viphya Pulpwood Plantations project is designed to maintain and expand plantations on the Viphya which are being managed specifically for the production of pulpwood to be established in 1975.

Aim 3: Wildlife Protection

The Development of Wildlife Resources project is designed to protect and increase game populations within Malawi National Parks and Game Reserves, and to provide amenities to encourage an increasing number of tourists as a source of revenue.

POLICY STATEMENT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Geological data are essential in establishing the development potential of the country. They are, for example, fundamental in the search for an assessment of mineral deposits, the location and development of groundwater, the investigation of construction materials and of foundation conditions for such large engineering works as dams and hydro-electric schemes: they are useful and sometimes essential for the planning of roads, railways and townships.

The Geological Survey Department exists to produce such data, to assist private organisations and advise Government in these various spheres.

The most important function of the Department is the outcrop mapping of the country and the production of geological maps in suitable detail. The fieldwork necessary for the production of a map of all Malawi at a scale of 1:100,000 is now essentially complete. This map is divided into sections each covering an area of about one quarter degree which are published separately. The plates for each section of the map are drawn in the Department and the printing carried out in Britain. Each portion of the map is accompanied by a descriptive bulletin which is published in order that geological information can be distributed as widely as possible. It is hoped that all map sheets and bulletins resulting from the present work can be prepared for publication by the end of 1972. In addition to the 1:100,000 series of maps, a second series is being prepared at a scale of 1:250,000: a national map at a scale of 1:1,000,000 has recently been published.

The above work produces information on the geological environment which is of fundamental importance: now that an overall concept of this has been obtained, selected areas which are of particular interest will be mapped in greater detail.

To narrow the search for economic mineralisation, a geochemical drainage reconnaissance is also carried out. This is the most effective technique for mineral search in our terrains and between 1,000 - 2,000 samples are collected from the drainage systems for each 15 minute sheet mapped and these are analysed for 10 elements. Anomalies are plotted and evaluated. If necessary and as staff permits, the ground concerned is mapped and sampled in detail, pitted, trenched and investigated by diamond drilling. Where ore bodies are indicated these are proved, and, if necessary, arrangements made for mineral dressing trials. Now that the systematic survey of the country is complete it is hoped to intensify this mineral search over areas of promise and, in addition to the geochemical techniques noted above, employ relevant geophysical methods in the search for hidden ore bodies.

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The Department is responsible for providing advice on groundwater development and for siting, constructing and maintaining all drilled wells required by Government and Government agencies.

Advice on construction materials, foundation conditions, etc., is provided on an ad hoc basis. This may include diamond drilling or merely detailed mapping and the examination of drill cores or other samples provided by the client.

POLICY STATEMENT OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH

OBJECTIVES OF POLICY

The Ministry of Health's recurrent expenditure in 1969 amcunted to only about 6/6d per head of the population. With an ever-growing population and an ever-increasing pressure on available hospital and health units, there can be no question of any switching of funds from curative to preventive functions, even though expenditure on the curative services totals 94% of the health budget. However, there is no doubt that through extreme pressure on the very limited numbers of senior medical and administrative staff there is a wastage of funds allocated to the curative institutions. Every effort must therefore be made to tighten up administrative control at all levels, with a view to achieving a more efficient utilisation of the funds that are available.

CURATIVE HEALTH

Demands on the curative institutions will inevitably increase year by year, so that they will require additional expenditure during the next few years. The first objective of the curative services must be to maintain all existing institutions at the present level, expanding the facilities to keep pace with growing demand but building additional hospitals and health units only when it is absolutely essential to do so. At the same time it will be essential to rehabilitate or replace if unavoidable those units (of which there are many) the condition of which is such that the giving of proper medical attention and care within them is made difficult, expensive and even dangerous. At the same time, every effort must be made to deal with the major communicable diseases such as tuberculosis, leprosy, smallpox, bilharzia and malaria, the incidence of which is still high in certain areas, within the limited budget available. For all this the allocation of funds in 1969 to the Ministry of Health from the Development Account totalled £120,819 out of a national expenditure of £14,373,068; or 0.84% of the national total.

PREVENTIVE HEALTH

A bigger effort must be devoted to preventive health measures than has been the case in the past, as this provides the only hope for an ultimate reduction in the ever-increasing demands upon the curative services, apart from the fact that much of the expense and work devoted to curing people of endemic diseases is nullified when those people return to their villages and become reinfected. The general objective of policy will therefore increasingly be that the resources of the Ministry of Health, together with those of the Private Hospitals Association of Malawi, with whom the Ministry works in close collaboration, must be directed towards the improvement of the health of the people by reducing or eliminating the causes of disease, particularly amongst mothers and young children; by creating in the minds of the public a greater awareness of the benefit to their health of simple environmental measures; and by persuading the people to adopt good nutrition and health attitudes.

METHODS DESIGNED TO ACHIEVE THESE OBJECTIVES

At one time it was the aim to double the number of

/hospital

hospital beds available. In view of the increasingly difficult financial situation, and the greater emphasis that is now being placed on preventive health measures, this policy has had to be abandoned. Instead every effort is being made to build up the preventive health services so that in time each rural health unit will become a true health unit in every sense of the word, with as much attention being paid to the prevention of disease as to its cure. This, coupled with a system of auxiliary nurses working on domiciliary lines from the rural health units, should do much to take the health services to the people and relieve the pressure on the Rural and District hospitals.

Essential rehabilitation, reconstruction, and improvements to the oldest hospitals and other health units must continue, but at the same time the growth of popular interest in modern medical care is imposing ever-increasing recurrent costs, which it is becoming difficult to meet. Every available source of external aid will therefore be needed to supplement the very limited resources available within Malawi, not only to maintain existing services, but to enable the Ministry to carry out its policies in the preventive field, which could do much to reduce the ever-growing pressure on the curative units. Curative services already in existence must be consolidated and their efficiency improved; and attempts must be made to carry out effective control schemes for major communicable diseases.

PRIORITIES

Two new District Hospitals are at present under construction, and their early completion must be given first priority. In view of the increased emphasis on preventive health the Preventive Health Scheme and associated projects must receive a high priority. In regard to the other District Hospitals it is most essential that money be made available annually for their rehabilitation and for the many minor improvements that are urgently required. The condition of most District Hospitals is such as to be a matter of grave concern, and the provision of adequate funds for their improvement and rehabilitation is urgent. Two hospitals where such work is urgently required are those at Dedza and Karonga. Whilst limited funds have been obtained for certain improvements at Dedza, no funds at all are available for Karonga District Hospital, which is one of the oldest and worst in the country.

Now that work is actively progressing on the New Capital City project at Lilongwe planning of a new General Hospital is being started, but since it is clear that it is unlikely to be constructed before 1976, it is essential that certain immediate improvements be effected at the existing Lilongwe General Hospital. Funds are available for these improvements and also for the design and planning of the new General Hospital.

The Community Nurses Training Project will continue in accordance with the agreement entered into between the Malawi Government and the World Health Organisation. The Training School is now in existence, and a first intake of student nurses is undergoing training.

Many other projects are also important, but must necessarily take their place lower down on the list of priorities until it is possible to make available funds for them.

HOUSING POLICY

Traditional building techniques and social institutions are for the most part adequate to ensure a satisfactory standard of housing in the rural areas. Indeed there has been a marked improvement in housing standards over the past decade. It is the policy of the Malawi Government therefore to concentrate its limited resources in the urban areas, in an attempt to ameliorate the conditions arising from rapid urbanization.

Economic forces are for the most part sufficient to meet the demand for housing for upper income groups. However, the Malawi Government has acted through the Malawi Development Corporation in the development of a high cost housing estate in Blantyre in order to meet a temporary shortage at this level, so as not to impede industrial development of the city resulting from foreign investment. Also, the Government has developed low density housing plots to encourage private house building.

For the middle income groups the Government, working through the Malawi Housing Corporation, has provided funds for the development of medium and high density residential areas and for the construction of permanent houses in the price range of £600 to £2,000. Local resources are insufficient to meet the demand at this level, and therefore external loans have been negotiated for a housing programme for Blantyre and Lilongwe. These loans, from a consortium of lenders, total £M.1.38m. and work on this project is now well under way. Houses are available for rental and for purchase.

It is estimated that less than a third of the working population can afford an economic rental for even the smallest house built of permanent materials. For the lowest income group, therefore, the Government has over the years developed Traditional Housing Areas, where plots offering minimal services in a controlled layout are made available for people to build their own houses of either traditional materials or, if they can afford to, from permanent materials. Such plots have to date been rented at a purely nominal rent although these charges have recently been increased. Nevertheless this remains by its very nature an uneconomic activity. At prevailing wage rates the great majority of urban dwellers must expect to live in Traditional Housing Areas and therefore some such 'site and service' scheme is essential if the main urban areas are not to be swamped with unhealthy and socially undesirable shanty towns. All existing Traditional Housing Areas in Blantyre have been fully developed and the Government has put forward a submission to the United Nations Development Programme for assistance towards a scheme for the development of a further 5,000 Traditional Housing Area plots, but research on population trends in Blantyre suggests that 5,000 plots over the next five years is quite inadequate to meet the problem, and there is a danger of the situation getting out of control if the pace of development can not be increased substantially. The Malawi Housing Corporation acts as the agent of the Government in the development and administration of Traditional Housing Areas.

/Wherever

Wherever possible the Government is anxious to encourage private development in the field of housing, providing that an adequate standard of housing is maintained and that extortionate rents are not charged. The activity in the private sector is, however, inadequate to cope with the housing needs of the vast majority of the population, and therefore it has been found necessary for the Government to participate directly through the Malawi Housing Corporation in initiating large scale building programmes to meet the effective economic demand. In order that the Corporation can service large scale loans for building programmes, the Government has approved the introduction of increased rent levels.

The major tenant of the Malawi Housing Corporation is the Malawi Government, as large numbers of civil servants live in Malawi Housing Corporation housing. The Government now pays a full economic rental to the Corporation for such housing, but continues to subsidize the rents paid by its employees. It is the policy of the Government to dispense with this subsidy as soon as conditions permit, and proposals are in hand for a gradual move to making rentals for the Civil Service fully economic.

In addition the Government is anxious to encourage home ownership and has recently introduced a scheme through the New Building Society offering 95% mortgages with a Government guarantee in recommended cases, and is also preparing a scheme to permit civil servants to purchase houses from the Government on very generous terms.

The building of a new Capital City near Lilongwe will go a long way towards resolving the housing shortage experienced by the Government and will take a considerable amount of pressure off Blantyre, thereby easing the situation for the private sector.

The policy of the Government can be summarized as follows:-

(1) to concentrate resources on urban housing.

(2) to allow economic forces, as far as possible, to resolve the problem of housing for the higher income groups.

(3) to provide, through the Malawi Housing Corporation, housing of an acceptable standard for the middle income groups at the lowest rental compatible with the economic viability of the Corporation, so that housing at this level does not contain an element of subsidy.

(4) to provide as a social service 'site and service' schemes in Traditional Housing Areas so that housing for the lowest income groups can be controlled and the element of subsidy confined to the provision of basic indispensable amenities leaving the tenant to provide his own house.

(5) Eventually to eliminate the subsidy given to civil servants for housing.

(6) to develop financial institutions so that home ownership is open to a wider segment of the population.

POLICY STATEMENT OF THE INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

AIMS.

1. To encourage the development of manufacturing industry and related activities by private investors.

2. To ensure that industry develops to the maximum extent consistent with the optimum allocation of scarce resources and on the basis of long-run comparative advantage.

3. To provide an administrative, legal and physical framework conducive to the development of manufacturing industry.

4. To prepare flexible guide-lines for the future development of manufacturing industry and to recommend a logical order of priorities for industrial development.

5. To ensure that foreign investors are aware of the opportunities that exist for profitable manufacture in Malawi.

IMPLEMENTATION

AIM 1. Government policy regarding industrial licensing, customs and excise duties, company taxation and other matters affecting privately-owned industry is periodically reviewed in order to ensure that Malawi maintains a competitive position in attracting investment capital.

AIM 2. All applications for industrial licences and for tariff concessions (protective duties, rebates and remissions) are investigated to ensure that industry is competitive and is not unduly favoured at the expense of other sectors of the economy.

AIM 3. Apart from the general review of Government policy mentioned under Aim 1, the Department assists wherever possible in ensuring the provision of physical services for industry at reasonable costs. In particular, it has found it necessary to draw up plans for the provision of industrial areas and to supervise the implementation of these plans.

PRIORITIES

First priority is accorded to maintaining an adequate supply of basic services to meet the needs of industry. These include the provision of trained labour, power, water, transport facilities and suitable sites.

POLICY STATEMENT OF THE MINISTRY OF JUSTICE
(TRADITIONAL COURTS)

OBJECTIVE:

The objective of the Government, through the Traditional Courts system, is to bring justice to the people of Malawi and to ensure that law and order is maintained right down to village level.

The Justice dispersed by Traditional Courts is of a two-fold nature; first, the maintenance of law and order at village level whereby the people are made aware of the authority of the Government in their daily lives, and second the settling of domestic issues also at village level.

[illegible]

As Traditional Courts are to the average villager the tangible part of the Government's authority brought close into their daily lives. It is, therefore, of the highest importance to the Government that Traditional Courts should command full respect from the people.

This respect will depend upon three basic factors:-

(a) calibre of staff;

(b) quality of organisation;

(c) quality of physical facilities.

The Traditional Courts are staffed by a Chairman, [illegible], clerks and messengers. The Chairman and clerks are trained for their job through courses run at the Staff Training College, Kiemba, as well as by frequent refresher courses at Regional and District level.

It has become apparent that to obtain good results from the staff it is imperative that they be transferred between courts at regular intervals and that they do not work in their own home areas if this can be avoided. If they remain in their home areas they are highly susceptible to local pressures, political and domestic, which result in impaired justice and often in financial irregularity. Similarly if they remain in the same post for too long similar difficulties are encountered which do not come to light until a transfer is eventually effected.

The implication of this policy of regular transfer is that housing has to be provided at each court to allow for such movement.

With regard to factor (c) above, it should be noted that the condition of a large number of Traditional Courts is most unsatisfactory, either because of the poor quality of the existing buildings or because they do not exist at all. It is therefore desirable that each Traditional Court unit should include a Courthouse with offices and cell, as well as staff houses for the Chairman and employees, and public latrines.

There are 173 Traditional Court units in Malawi at present and some of these also have sub-courts which are visited at periodic dates during each month. It has been the policy of the Government since the introduction of Traditional Courts that so far as is possible no person should have to travel more than 10 miles to reach a Traditional Court where he can lodge his complaints and have his case dealt with.

Although Traditional Courts are concerned with what may be termed minor offences and small civil causes, they nevertheless hear a very large number of cases every year. In 1968, Traditional Courts heard 59,390 criminal cases and 44,883 civil cases, a total of 104,273. The High Court and Subordinate Magistrates' Courts heard only some 17,625 cases in the same year, so that it will be seen that Traditional Courts in fact deal with approximately four-fifths of all cases heard in Malawi.

Even th ough to an onlooker many of the cases may appear trivial they are of paramount importance to those concerned in them and the manner in which they are dealt with has a considerable impact on the parties involved. The implication here is that it is socially and politically most important that the people should feel that the Government regards the work of Traditional Courts as of great value and importance; if it is felt that the Government does not do so it will not take long for the people too to begin to lose confidence in the courts as well as respect for them.

POLICY STATEMENT OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR

Labour Relations

The principal aims of the Ministry are to assist in the development of good relations between employers and employees: with this in view to encourage the establishment of sound industrial machinery for joint consultation and bargaining: to arrange for the settlement of complaints and disputes by investigation, mediation and conciliation: and to ensure that industrial development is not hampered by industrial disputes. At the same time and with the same object to ensure by means of inspections, that minimum wages and conditions of employment prescribed by statute are observed: that standards prescribed for the safety, health and welfare of workers are complied with: and that injured workers (or their dependants) receive the compensation they are entitled to under workmen's compensation legislation.

Wages Policy

The Ministry co-operates with other Government Ministries and with representatives of employers and workers in planning the implementation of a national wages policy, incorporating productivity aspects, which aims at the stabilization of labour costs and, hence, the expansion of industry and the growth of the employment market to the benefit of the national economy and population.

Training

In the field of vocational and industrial training the aims of the Ministry are to ensure that a trade testing service is developed which permits the minimum wage levels of artisans to be linked to degrees of skill. In this way artisans, many of whom have had no formal training, are encouraged to acquire additional skills. Development of a formal training scheme, the National Apprenticeship Scheme, is also taking place under the authority of the statutory tripartite Apprenticeship Board for the training of the skilled artisans required for the Nation's development programme.

Employment Guidance

The Ministry operates a countrywide system of Employment Exchanges where persons seeking wage-earning employment are referred to employers in need of workers. This system is part of the larger service provided by the Ministry of assisting migrant workers to find employment outside Malawi under conditions which guarantee their contractual conditions of work and remuneration and their eventual repatriation to Malawi.

Manpower Policy

The Ministry aims to play its part in framing and implementing a comprehensive manpower policy and, through a development of the Employment Exchange system, to assist in localization of the private sector by referring school-leavers to job opportunities possessing a training content aiming at advancement to the middle and upper grades of management.

Social Security

As a comprehensive social security measure, the Ministry intends to examine the establishment of a National Provident Fund to which both employers and their workers would contribute and which would constitute a compulsory saving scheme of potential benefit to workers in time of need and, through investment, a source of finance for capital development.

Social Welfare

The Ministry is also responsible for general welfare matters, including the care and protection of young persons in need of care and protection, refuge the physically handicapped, the education and training of youths committed to approved schools, and the probation service.

POLICY STATEMENT OF THE MINISTRY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT

AIMS

1. Local Government

To provide an efficient means whereby elected and appointed representatives of the people of a local area, usually an administrative district, can provide and administer public services in the utility, economic and social fields.

2. Valuation

To provide through the Department of Valuation a service to Government and non-Government bodies who require valuations of land and property for the purposes of sale, purchase, rating, rental, mortgage, stamp and estate duty.

3. Archives

To preserve for posterity the recorded history of Malawi in the National Archives, and to make these records available to the public in accordance with the policy of the Government.

4. Sport

To promote sporting activities throughout the country from district to National level through the Department of Sport, and to administer national stadiums and sports grounds.

5. Antiquities and Culture

To preserve for posterity through the Department of Antiquities monuments of historical interest throughout the country, and to preserve historic relics and relics of outstanding national importance in the Museum of Malawi. To promote and encourage cultural and entertainment activities of all kinds.

IMPLEMENTATION

Aim 1: Local Government

The prerequisite of any efficient and progressive local government organisation is the existence of enthusiastic and well-informed local Authorities with efficient, honest and well-instructed staff. For this reason the Ministry sets great importance upon the proper training of suitably qualified executives for Councils by means of local courses designed to prepare them to undertake in the first place the duties of Clerk of Council and Treasurer of Council. The appointment of such fully trained Local Government Executive Officers on secondment from Central Government is beginning to show good results.

In addition to the training of Councils' staff, courses for Councillors are run at Nagomero Community Training Centre in order to help them to realise the responsibilities of their office and their proper functions as the elected servants of the people on local authority councils.

Aim 2: Valuation

A programme of valuation is being carried out embracing the valuation of all properties within Blantyre City, Zomba Township, Mzuzu Township and some of the smaller urban authorities such as Dedza, Balaka, Fort Johnston etc. The activities of the Valuation

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Department result in direct financial benefit to local authorities and the country's economy, since they enable rating to be assessed accurately and correct rates to be collected by the various Councils. Unless such valuations are kept up to date there is a tendency for buildings to be under-rated.

Non-Government bodies are charged appropriate fees for all valuations undertaken for them.

Aim 3: Archives

The establishing and equipping of proper premises for the National Archives is of great importance since, without proper security facilities, experience has shown that those using the library are inclined to take away irreplaceable records. In addition to written records, the Archives will extend its responsibilities to the preservation of audio and visual material of archival interest, including recorded tapes of speeches by notable people at historic functions and cultural material in general, as well as the preservation of microfilms, not only of documents but also of the visual scene. For the latter purposes, proper storage, duplication, viewing and listening facilities are needed.

Aim 4: Sport

To establish sports grounds throughout the country to match the coverage of the sporting organisations. These facilities include the Kamuzu National Stadium in Blantyre. The fencing and screening of sports grounds is desirable, since it is the Ministry's intention that Government subsidised sporting activities be run on an economic basis, which entails revenue collection from admission fees. The training of qualified staff at national and regional level is important, as well as the provision of sporting equipment of all kinds.

Aim 5: Antiquities and Culture

To preserve monuments of historic interest, they must be sign-posted and maintained throughout the year. The preservation of places of scenic beauty is also the responsibility of the Department of Antiquities. A series of booklets describing places of historic interest is being published.

The Museum of Malawi requires premises of a high standard for the exhibit of its materials, together with preparation equipment and specialised showcases. To stimulate public interest in the Museum, which is run by a Board of Trustees operating on a subvention from the Central Government, the continuous re-arrangement of exhibits must be undertaken, together with the collection of new material for exhibit.

POLICY STATEMENT OF THE

POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS DEPARTMENT

AIMS

1. To provide sufficient exchange equipment and local plant to meet the forecast growth of new subscribers (telephone, telegraph and telex) and to increase telephone, telegraph and telex circuits and exchange switching equipment to achieve and maintain a standard grade of service in keeping with the forecast growth of traffic. These forecasts are frequently reviewed.

2. To provide telephone, telegraph and telex services, where demands are known, to meet the normal development needs of the country.

3. To provide telephone service to meet economic, social and political requirements of areas where no telecommunications facilities exist at present.

4. To provide special facilities for customers, such as programme distribution circuits for the Malawi Broadcasting Corporation, telegraph connections, and news reception services.

5. To modernize the telecommunications network and replace obsolete equipment.

6. To provide more postal facilities as traffic increases, and to extend the coverage of the postal network.

IMPLEMENTATION

Aim 1:

Telephone traffic increases in various ways, the main one being an annual increase in usage from existing subscribers, and another by new subscribers. The rate of growth is affected by past and present political end economic conditions. Additionally to provide better facilities and reduce operating costs telephone routes are gradually being changed over to automatic working, and when this is done an increase in traffic of up to 100% normally occurs.

Standard grades of service have been adopted by all telephone administrations for internal traffic and by the International Telephone and Telegraph Consultative Committee for International Routes. When the grade of service falls below the recommended levels congestion results, revenue falls and the transaction of Government and commercial business is hampered.

In order to provide a telephone service it is therefore necessary to have available sufficient subscribers' apparatus of the various types; individual pairs of wires either underground, overhead or both, to connect the subscribers to the nearest telephone exchange; line terminations at these exchanges; sufficient switching equipment in these to carry the traffic created by these subscribers at an acceptable grade of service; sufficient circuits between exchanges within the network, and sufficient circuits into and out of the international exchange to carry the traffic at an acceptable grade of service.

Aim 2:

To provide telephone service of the grade referred to in Aim 1 to those areas where a known demand actually exists and for which applications are held but for which funds have not been provided.

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Aim 3:

To provide telephone service to those areas where no applications are held but where economic, social and political requirements justify. There are post offices and postal agencies in Malawi which have no form of tele communication. This aim is pursued with caution so that, although it is normal for the profitability of a telecommunications network to be viewed as a whole and for extensions to be subsidised by the more remunerative parts, a reasonable return can be anticipated in the near future for these extensions which are undertaken.

Aim 4:

As this country develops so more requests for specialised circuits must be anticipated. Examples of this are high grade circuits for the Malawi Broadcasting Corporation; more telex connections for industrial and business concerns; and omnibus circuits for larger authorities, and possibly in the future the provision of television links to transmitter sites.

Aim 5:

All telecommunications equipment has a limited life even in temperate countries with highly trained engineers. In developing countries, where the standard of maintenance may not be so high, the life of equipment will be less. Provision must therefore be made to replace equipment which has served its useful life. Telephone techniques are constantly being improved and where this will give an improved service to a customer provision must be made for its purchase.

Aim 6:

To replace or extend existing Government post offices and provide new ones where postal traffic forecasts show that the need will arise, when these requirements cannot be met by the establishment of postal agencies operated on a commission basis.

POLICY STATEMENT OF THE

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT AND CABINET

A. General Background to Policy

The President's Office, apart from exercising a discriminating insight into all aspects of Government's Development Programme, is responsible for implementing development in the following spheres:-

(a) The District Administration, where the basic need is for an adequate and properly furnished Administrative Headquarters in each District which should contain sufficient office space for the needs of other departments. Within each Chief's area there should also be a suitable small administrative building to enable both administrative and tax collection functions to be implemented in the area. It is often necessary, in the larger Chief's areas, for there to be one or more additional tax offices in rural areas.

(b) The Army, Police and Prison Services, where the needs are to provide:-

(i) A balanced well-equipped military force, adequately equipped and suitably accommodated;

(ii) adequate country-wide police coverage to maintain law and order effectively, with sufficient equipment and accommodation for their needs;

(iii) sufficient prisons, properly staffed and equipped to be able to detain securely all those persons committed to them.

(c) Housing, where there is an acute shortage in all the main centres and District Headquarters throughout Malawi. This shortage is hindering economic expansion in the towns and is causing serious social problems and health hazards. The problem is aggravated by the fact that prevailing wage rates are too low to permit fully economic rents to be paid.

B. Objectives of Policy

(a) The District Administration

(i) To ensure that new Administrative Headquarters are built in those Districts where the existing Headquarters are antiquated, unsatisfactory and beyond repair;

(ii) To provide additional administrative office space at those Headquarters where the office accommodation is clearly inadequate;

(iii) To provide additional pool office accommodation for other Departments (for which, other than specialist offices, the District Commissioner is responsible) at District Headquarters;

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(iv) To ensure that each Chief has a suitable small administrative building, and that his area is adequately provided with tax offices.

(b) The Army

(i) To provide adequate barrack accommodation for detachments in all the three Regions of Malawi;

(ii) To provide suitable equipment to enable the Army to function efficiently;

(iii) To provide storage, maintenance and repair facilities for the Army's equipment.

(c) The Police

(i) To establish a network of Police Stations and Posts (with suitable accommodation) throughout the country, sufficient to maintain law and order, controlled by Divisional Headquarters complexes in each Region, and administered from a Central Headquarters in the Capital.

(ii) To provide suitable equipment for the Force to carry out its duties effectively.

(iii) To ensure that suitable storage, maintenance and repair facilities for Police equipment is provided.

(d) Prisons

(i) To ensure that suitable and adequate prisons are built in the main centres of population.

(ii) To provide sufficient accommodation for the staff required to man these prisons.

(e) Housing

(i) To encourage private building by the provision of serviced sites.

(ii) To ensure that building programmes of sufficient magnitude are undertaken to eliminate the shortfall of houses in the main centres of Blantyre and Lilongwe. (No further building is anticipated in Zomba because of the proposed move of the capital).

(iii) To make available to the public houses constructed as part of building programmes mentioned at (ii) above, for rental and for purchase, and to ensure that the designs are such that the economic rent for these houses is within reach of as large a segment of the working population as possible.

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(iv) To construct sufficient houses at all district headquarters throughout Malawi to provide adequate accommodation for all civil servants required at these stations, and eventually to meet the demand for housing amongst the general public at district headquarters.

(v) To develop Traditional Housing Areas for that section of the population which cannot afford an economic rent for a permanent house, so that the lower paid workers are able to build their own houses within a controlled site and service scheme.

(vi) Whilst it is still necessary for the Malawi Government to retain the services of expatriate specialist personnel, it is necessary to continue building on a limited scale to house these expatriates, as the Malawi Government is obliged to enter into a contract with such officers guaranteeing housing.

C. Proposals to Achieve these Objectives

(a) The District Administration

(i) In recent years there has been no provision for any building of new district offices. In the not-too-distant future, the situation will inevitably arise, however, when a number of district headquarters will finally be condemned. Provision will have to be made in future years for a replacement programme.

(ii) It is understood that funds will not be forthcoming in future for the construction of additional "pool" office accommodation at either District Headquarters or in the larger towns. It is therefore essential that any new development project should include sufficient financial provision to enable the appropriate office accommodation for the project to be constructed.

(iii) The offices from which Chiefs conduct their day-to-day administrative business are, in many cases, dilapidated and most unsuitable. Existing offices can be made to last a few more years but inevitably replacements will one day be required.

(b) The Army

Rehabilitation and new building will continue to be necessary at the Cobbe Barracks in Zomba, and in due course a requirement for a new barracks at Lilongwe will arise in conjunction with the establishment of the new Capital.

(c) The Police

There is a continuing need for new Police Stations and Posts to be established throughout the country, for existing Stations to be replaced and extended, and for increased equipment and repair facilities to meet the expanding needs of the Force.

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(d) Prisons

The Prison population has increased to such an extent that it has become a matter of necessity for at least one existing and unsatisfactory prison, i.e. Mlanje, to be replaced. There is also an urgent need in several main towns to provide additional accommodation to meet the growing needs for additional prison staff.

(e) Housing

(i) It is proposed to open up new areas for low, medium and high density housing in planned layouts, providing essential services so that every facility is offered to the private sector for house building. The Malawi Government provides such housing areas directly and by working through the Malawi Development Corporation and the Malawi Housing Corporation.

(ii) Large scale loans are being negotiated by the Malawi Government on behalf of the M.H.C. so as to be able to build up and finance an organisation capable of sustaining building activity at the level of £½m. per annum.

(iii) The Malawi Government, which is the largest tenant of the M.H.C., subsidises Civil Servants' housing, but pays a full economic rental to the Corporation. It is the policy of the Malawi Government to work towards the stage where its employees pay a fully economic rent for housing, although this is not practicable at present on existing salary scales.

(iv) The Malawi Government makes available loans to the M.H.C. to permit the continuation of a building programme at district headquarters throughout the country.

(v) The M.H.C. has acquired land peripheral to the main urban centres which it is developing as Traditional Housing Areas. These areas are surveyed and laid out in accordance with town planning designs. Plots are pegged and basic services such as roads, water and pit latrines are provided. The plots are then available at a low rental for people who wish to construct their own houses of traditional or permanent materials. It will be necessary to greatly increase these "site and service" schemes in order to keep pace with the anticipated migration into the towns.

(vi) The Malawi Government is obliged to continue building on a limited scale in order to house expatriate recruits. This building is undertaken directly by the Malawi Government or through the agency of the Malawi Development Corporation.

POLICY STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL STATISTICAL OFFICE

AIMS

1. To provide Government and private companies with the regular statistical series which they require for day-to-day administrative purposes.

2. To provide Government with special statistical data which are required for solving specific administrative problems or for planning particular development projects.

3. To provide certain Government departments with electronic data processing facilities, comprising systems analysis, computer programming and data preparation services.

4. To provide Government departments with technical advice on collecting and compiling their own statistics.

IMPLEMENTATION

Aim 1: Provision of Regular Statistical Series

(a) Statistics on the following subjects are compiled regularly by the N.S.O.:

Imports and exports, employment and earnings, prices, migration and tourism, national accounts, balance of payments, industrial output.

(b) Statistics compiled by other departments and by certain private firms are also regularly collected by this office.

(c) The following reports, containing the statistics mentioned at (a) and (b) above, are published regularly:

Monthly Bulletin, Compendium of Statistics, Annual Trade Statement, Balance of Payments Report, Census of Industrial Production.

Aim 2: Provision of Special Statistical Data

(a) Agricultural Surveys: Certain special surveys are carried out in conjunction with the Ministry of Agriculture under the title of the "Agro-Economic Survey". These surveys cover farm practices, labour force, farm income and expenditure, acreage of holdings and crop yields, and are designed to provide data on specific problems.

(b) Income and Expenditure Surveys: At the request of the Ministry of Labour, three surveys have been carried out in Blantyre/Limbe to determine the patterns of income and expenditure of low-income wage earners. A national survey has also been conducted to supply further data.

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(c) Housing Surveys: At the request of the Malawi Housing Corporation two surveys of housing conditions have been undertaken.

(d) Other Surveys: Special surveys have also been undertaken for the Ministry of Transport, the Ministry of Trade and Industry, and the Malawi Broadcasting Corporation.

Aim 3: Provision of Data Processing Facilities

(a) The Accountant General: The N.S.O. computer equipment is used for preparing monthly reports and for calculating salaries.

(b) The Ministry of Labour: The Ministry's South African Employment Scheme is being partly processed by the N.S.O. computer section.

(c) Other: Data processing work has been carried out for the Ministries of Education and Finance. Enquiries from other departments are being considered.

Aim 4: Provision of Technical Advice

Advice on sampling methods and questionnaire design has been provided to the Ministry of Agriculture for three surveys carried out by their own staff. Questionnaires for use by the Ministry of Education have been designed by the N.S.O.

PRIORITIES

The order in which the aims are listed corresponds to the importance currently attached to each by the N.S.O.

POLICY STATEMENT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SURVEYS

Aims

1. To produce maps of the country at various standard scales and periodically revise them.

2. To ensure that the legal boundaries of land holdings in both private and public sectors are accurately defined and recorded.

3. To provide a system of accurately fixed points, the survey data for which can be used for engineering, mapping, transport, irrigation, planning and development projects in general.

4. To administer and provide information upon such subjects as aerial surveys, hydrographic surveys, geodetic surveys, and international and administrative boundaries.

Implementation

Aim 1 Map Revision and Reproduction

At no stage in its progress can a country, especially a fast developing country, state that it is fully and adequately mapped. Maps become out of date very quickly. Malawi is fortunate in that its standard 1/50,000 series is nearly complete and full cover is available at smaller scales. The oldest of these maps are already seriously out of date. Good progress is also being made with the large scale township series.

As one of its development projects a map revision and reproduction unit is being set up to revise over a ten year cycle the standard map series and have these printed within the country and to produce large scale special maps of selected project areas.

Aim 2 Cadastral Surveys

At present the major part of the department's activities are directed to the field survey of land holdings, the examination of the relevant survey data and general plans, the drawing up of deed plans, and the annotation and recording in the archives of all information relating to land titles in general.

Aim 3 Trigonometrical and Topographical Surveys

The rapidly expanding trigonometrical and topographical section is charged with the erection and fixation of the survey pillars which form the national triangulation net. All survey work, in any field, is based on this national framework.

In addition, as part of its development programme, a precise levelling unit consisting of four levelling teams has commenced the formidable task of providing benchmarks, accurately heighted, over the whole country for general universal use and in particular for irrigation, drainage, engineering and mapping projects.

Aim 4 Aerial Surveys and Mapping Control

A comprehensive air photo library is maintained within the department, and though no facilities exist for actual flying, provision can be made for programming new aerial surveys and the extraction of data from existing photography. Hydrographic and geodetic surveys have been undertaken in the past, and records are also maintained of international and administrative boundaries.

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General

Until recently the prime function of the Department was that of cadastral survey, as outside agencies provided the basic mapping of the country. It is the aim of the Department to staff and equip an organisation of high professional and technical efficiency to be fully self sufficient in all aspects of survey and mapping. To this end limited internal training schemes at technical officer level are being run, and professional staff are being trained overseas.

Priorities

As up to date maps provide the basis from which all development projects stem, Aim 1 is given first priority, but as all survey activities are complementary it is impossible to select one item in isolation. This means that steady progress must be maintained in all sectors.

POLICY STATEMENT OF THE MINISTRY OF TRADE & INDUSTRY

AIMS

1. Through trade to make the greatest possible contribution to a favourable balance of payments.

2. To promote the expansion of Malawi's export trade.

3. To promote and protect Malawi's interests in relation to international, bilateral, and multilateral trade arrangements.

4. To promote diversification and strengthening of Malawi's economy by the encouragement of efficient industry and commerce.

5. To sponsor efficient manufacturing and service industries by the provision of services, information, protection and amenities.

6. To improve the efficiency of internal distribution.

7. To improve the standard and enlarge the scope of trading practice among Malawian businessmen throughout the country.

The Ministry is also responsible through the Electricity Supply Commission of Malawi for providing electrical power throughout the country, and through the Blantyre Water Board (formerly Mudi River Water Board), for the water supply of the Blantyre City area.

IMPLEMENTATION

AIMS 1 and 2.

These are achieved by

(a) Investigation into potential export markets and encouragement of local manufacturers and producers to seek new markets on their own intiative.

(b) The development of a trade and industrial intelligence service to liaise with producer organisations, keep them informed of existing and potential markets, and advise the Government of changes in local industrial capacity and potential.

(c) The creation of an export promotion section, together with the encouragement of Malawi diplomatic missions abroad to assist in this field.

(d) Encouragement of visiting trade missions and participation in trade fairs.

AIM 3.

This is achieved by membership of international organisations such as GATT and UNCTAD and participation in their conferences. In addition bilateral agreements with other countries are renewed and negotiated.

AIMS 4 and 5.

It is the policy of the Malawi Government to encourage the development of privately owned manufacturing industry, supplemented where necessary by participation through the Malawi Development Corporation. The Government will give tariff protection against competitive imports where necessary, provided that local industry is able to operate efficiently. Imports of capital goods and industrial materials are allowed in either duty-free or at low rates of duty, and in certain cases special arrangements for manufacturer's rebates and drawbacks are made.

The Malawi Government has found it unnecessary to grant tax holidays or other special fiscal inducements to manufacturers, but provides substantial rebates against income tax in the form of initial and investment allowances. The Government also recognises its responsibility for providing adequate services for industry, and has already incurred considerable expenditure on developing the Blantyre Industrial Areas. The future needs of industry are kept under constant review and plans are in hand for the provision of additional industrial areas as these become necessary.

Employers are expected to use local labour to the maximum extent but no difficulties are placed in the way of recruiting expatriates with specialised skills not available in Malawi. The Government has laid down a basic minimum wage but does not otherwise intervene directly in wage negotiations, and no official pressure is being exercised for upward revision of wage rates. Normal arrangements aimed at protecting the health and safety of workers are supervised by the Factories Branch of the Ministry of Labour.

AIMS 6 and 7.

In co-operation with the private sector, the Government is providing essential amenities and facilities for the training and development of emergent small businessmen throughout the country. This assistance includes business loans, technical advice, training and the encouragement of desirable trading practices.

TRANSPORT POLICY FOR MALAWI

A. OBJECTIVES:

1. The objectives of the policy for the development of the Malawi transport system are to ensure that the transport system contributes to the overall development of the nation by:

(a) making the optimum contribution to the economic growth and development of the country by investment, service and revenue production;

(b) providing facilities for social, commercial and political interchange by providing the necessary mobility to meet the needs of the nation;

(c) providing for the functions of Government for administration, the maintenance of law and order, and for national security;

(d) achieving the optimum co-operation with contiguous countries compatible with the prime transport requirements of Malawi.

B. ACHIEVEMENT OF OBJECTIVES:

2. The objectives of the Malawi transport policy will be achieved by the development of an effectively integrated and economic transport system to provide for internal and international transport services with particular emphasis on the following activities:-

(a) the extraction of agricultural, fishery, forestry and mineral resources, the export of these resources and the import of essential goods to support commerical industrial and agronomic development;

(b) economic efficient and co-ordinated passenger transport services for internal and international travel and having regard to the tourism potential of Malawi;

(c) cost minimisation arising from the assessment of the economic and social requirements of particular areas of development and population and alternative means of meeting these requirements;

(d) multi-lateral or bi-lateral transport co-operation by negotiation and agreement on international transport development and having regard to the transport requirements of goods and people into, through and from Malawi.

C. DEVELOPMENT ROLE OF INDIVIDUAL TRANSPORT MEDIA:

1. The individual roles of the transport media at present available to Malawi to support the achievement of the objectives of the transport policy will be based on the ability of each medium to provide the most economic and effective transport service having regard to projected traffic density, content, direction and special requirements. On this basis the following functions are defined:-

(a) **Roads**

(i) to construct new roads or improve and maintain the existing road system to required standards to meet standards of capacity for produce extraction and commercial and industrial requirements where these can be best served by road.

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(ii) to provide access to rail centres in Malawi, harbours on Lake Malawi and the River Shire, and major airports.

(iii) to co-ordinate road development with compatible development in contiguous countries.

(iv) to replace river ferries by bridges where practicable and to improve or replace existing bridges which cannot meet traffic demands.

(b) Rail

(i) to develop new railways or rehabilitate the existing railway system as a major transporter of bulk commodities to meet the expanding internal and international rail transport needs of Malawi complementary to the development of road and water transport facilities.

(ii) to make Malawi railway facilities available for the transit traffic of contiguous countries subject to the general priority of Malawi traffic.

(c) Water

(i) to develop Lake Malawi and other navigable waterways of Malawi as a transport medium for the efficient and economic movement of passengers and cargo by developing harbours, river navigation and ship maintenance facilities together with the introduction of watercraft consistent with the special requirements of water transport.

(ii) to ensure that all water transport development is co-ordinated and integrated with the development of other forms of transport to make the most effective contribution to overall economic development.

(d) Air

(i) to develop aerodromes, operational and meteorological services to effectively meet the air transport requirements of Malawi for both international and internal traffic.

(ii) to make the best use of the air transport potential of Malawi in negotiating agreements with other countries on international air services for Malawi.

(iii) to develop the national airline commercially, operationally and technically and in association with such other airlines as may be advantageous to Malawi.

(e) Other

to develop such other transportation media, including pipeline facilities as may be required.

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(f) International Conventions on Transport

to adhere to International Conventions on transport administration, operation, control and co-operation and ensure compliance with such Conventions wherever this is feasible.

D. CRITERIA FOR DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

The criteria to be used in assessing the acceptability and priority of individual projects for inclusion in the development programme for the implementation of the Malawi transport policy will be based on the following factors:-

(a) the impact of the project in relation to the overall development of the economy of Malawi;

(b) the general social and political factors implied by the project.

The economic, social and political factors to be assessed on the basis of:-

(a) the direct economic benefit from both investment, operation and revenue;

(b) the stimulation and facilities of other development sectors;

(c) the social benefits in increased mobility of persons and goods;

(d) the effect of the project on the geographic distribution of population, commerce and industry;

(e) the advantages to public administration and security together with support for the fiscal policy of Malawi;

(f) the effect on existing transport services with particular reference to the need to invest in new services or support or expand existing services.

E. MANPOWER AND TRAINING

A prime consideration in the carrying out of the Malawi transport policy will be to ensure that all aspects of transportation are regarded as fields of endeavour in which Malawi nationals will have the opportunity to assume responsibility at all administrative, technical and operational levels in both the Governmental and private sectors. The assumption of these responsibilities will be achieved through comprehensive training and the provision of opportunities to gain essential experience. This achievement will result from regular assessments of manpower requirements and training programmes designed to meet these requirements.

F. ECONOMIC REGULATION

Having regard to the present stage of development of the Malawi transport complex it is necessary to regard economic regulation as a means of:-

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(a) avoiding uneconomic duplication of transport services;

(b) protecting users and consumers of transport services who pay for such services either directly or indirectly;

(c) ensuring that transport services complement each other in the most efficient manner.

(d) protecting Malawi transporters together with private and Government investment from competition by non-Malawi transporters where this is in the national interest.

Regulatory methods to promote safety will be used in all transport services.

G. DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

The programming of projects to implement the above policy statement must be regarded as meeting two requirements:-

(a) the immediate requirements involving projects already commenced or planned for commencement in the current planning period where such projects meet the policy criteria.

(b) the long term projects necessary to achieve the objectives of the Malawi transport policy involving the expansion or continuation of existing or planned projects and the development of new projects.

POLICY STATEMENT OF THE VETERINARY DEPARTMENT

The following summarises the policy of the Department.

Training:

Before any development can take place trained staff must be in the field to implement it. Staff must be trained in the contert of the local conditions in Malawi. In other words, an officer with a qualification of no matter how high a standard obtained outside the country, or without previous field experience within the country, is of no great value until he has been orientated to local conditions and has had full-time training or in-service training by the Department of Veterinary Services.

Disease Control:

When trained staff are on the ground their main function is to control animal diseases. Animals cannot be used to produce a cash return unless they survive. The Veterinary Department exists to ensure their survival.

Cash Return:

There is no point in ensuring the survival and multiplication of domestic animals unless these animals can be put to good use by producing a cash return for their owners. The livestock marketing organization run by the Veterinary Department and the plans for dairy marketing ensure this.

Livestock Expansion:

Having the trained staff, having disease control, having arrangements for a cash return, the next step is to provide more productive types of livestock, so that the same numbers of livestock can produce by reason of their greater productivity a bigger cash return. This aim is provided for by livestock expansion by means of which improved breeds of animals are multiplied and sold to the farmer.

IMPLEMENTATION OF POLICY

AIM 1 - Training.

The Veterinary Department Training School at Mikolongwe provides :-

(i) The basic training for Technical Assistant field staff.

(ii) In-Service training for more specialized matters for those staff.

(iii) Discussions and study groups for professional staff.

(iv) Farmer training.

AIM 2 - (a) Disease Control.

The major programmes of disease control include :-

(i) The establishment of dip tanks throughout the country, and the enforcement by law of weekly dipping. Dipping is supplemented by individual hand dressing in selected areas where the level of cattle management makes eradication of tick-borne disease a practical possibility.

(ii) Control of Foot and Mouth Disease and the prevention of its entry into Malawi by block vaccination of all the cattle in the Karonga and Chitipa Districts with vaccine effective against the prevalent strains of Foot and Mouth Disease existing in Tanzania.

(iii) The control and final eradication of Tuberculosis by the use of B.C.G. Vaccine.

(iv) Routine vaccinations against all disease prevalent in the country where vaccination is a practical means of control. These are Newcastle Disease, Black Quarter, Fowl Typhoid, Fowl Pox, Enterotoxaemia, Lumpy Skin Disease, Rift Valley Fever and Rabies.

(v) Control of Tsetse Fly and Trypanosomiasis in those few and isolated areas where the disease is still a problem.

(vi) The control of other Epizootic diseases, by means of destruction, isolation, and control of populations. These di seases are :-

Rabies,
Swine Fever,
Foot and Mouth Disease,
Any other di sease not at present diagnosed in Malawi, which might by mischance become introduced, in particular Rinderpest and Pleuropneumonia.

(vii) The better implementation of all disease control measures by control of movement from one area of the country to another, in particular from areas infected to areas uninfected, by a system of permits.

AIM 2 - (b) Disease Investigation.

No di sease control can be effective unless all the facts are known about the disease which it is proposed to control. Disease can change its pattern under changing systems of management and land tenure. It can vary in virulence, depending on the type and breed of the animal infected. Disease distribution must be mapped but it cannot be mapped unless disease diagnosis is carried out. For this reason the maintenance of a Central Laboratory for the diagnosis and investigation of disease, using the most up-to-date techniques available, is the foundation stone of the disease control measures carried out by the Department.

AIM 3 - Cash Return.

Cattle markets equipped with weighing scales have been established from one end of the country to the other and there are only one or two places where the indications are still that further markets would be useful. Markets are operated, maintained and developed by the Department but all are at liberty to utilize them, namely the Cold Storage Company, local but chers, farmers in search of breeding stock, and agriculturalists in search of working oxen.

The markets are connected by a network of cattle routes with resting places and holding grounds, so that the cattle may be moved southwards, generally to slaughter, in close co-operation with the Cold Storage Company and subject to the disease control measures described above.

It is hoped in the future to use the markets for the purchase of sheep, pigs and goats as well as cattle.

A cash return for hides and skins is provided by the Veterinary Department, which buys on behalf of the Cold Storage Company at selected dip tanks and hides sheds throughout the country. The amount paid out to producers is increasing annually.

Three milk collection centres have been established and a further three are planned under the Rural Dairy Development Project, while the F.A.O./UNICEF "Mini-Project" is aiming ultimately to provide a much larger urban market for milk.

AIM 4 - Livestock Expansion.

The size of the national herd is increasing by approximately 3% per annum and there are some areas in the country where this increase could be dangerous, due to over-grazing. A more productive animal is therefore essential and by means of Artificial Insemination and the sale of bulls, the Veterinary Department is making available to suitable farmers progeny from the Brahman, Friesian and Sussex breeds.

The Department is also making available Black Australorp poultry, which are sold at the rate of 100,000 six-weeks old grower birds per annum. More sophisticated sex-linked productive birds for battery egg production and intensive table production are to be introduced from 1970 onwards.

The whole of the Livestock Expansion Programme depends for its success on the success of the Training Programme mentioned above. Farmers will never reap the benefit of more productive livestock unless their management is such as to make disease control effective, so that the improved livestock are capable of reaching their productive potentials. For this reason, farmers are given In-Service training in poultry keeping, dairying and store feeding of oxen, and at the same time Rural Dairy Demonstration Centres are operated in connection with the Rural Dairy Development Plan.

PRIORITIES

The priorities are Training, Disease Control (with particular attention being given to Disease Investigation), the Provision of Cash Returns for Livestock, and the Expansion of the Livestock Industry by the introduction of improved types and breeds, in that order.

WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION POLICY

BACKGROUND

In Blantyre and Lilongwe the supply of water is the responsibility of statutory boards. At other centres of social, economic or administrative importance, new townships, Government stations and trading centres, water is usually provided under economic "District Schemes" by the Ministry of Works and Supplies. At minor centres, supplies are provided under "Out Station" and "Institutional" schemes, for which payment is made, but which are not necessarily economic. A similar position obtains in regard to sanitation arrangements.

AIMS

1. To provide an adequate supply of water at all developed or developing centres through improvements to existing schemes or new works where necessary.

2. To provide for water-borne sanitation in Government housing and other buildings wherever adequate water supplies exist. Further to provide for connections to sewerage schemes wherever desirable.

PLANS

1. Numerous minor works of improvement to existing water supply schemes, including boreholes, stream intakes pumping equipment, storage and reticulation.

2. The development of district water supply schemes at centres where there is pressing need.

3. The provision of water-borne sanitation at certain out-stations, and the connection of Government buildings in Blantyre to the City Sewerage Scheme.

MINISTRY OF WORKS AND SUPPLIES ORGANIZATION AND OVERHEADS POLICY

AIMS

1. To provide the trained personnel, plant, equipment, housing, workshops and other facilities to enable the Ministry of Works and Supplies to undertake its responsibilities under the Malawi Government Development Programme.

2. To meet the capital requirements of the Ministry of Works and Supplies, to enable it to undertake the responsibilities with which it is entrusted in respect of the maintenance of new roads, buildings, water supplies, plant, vehicles and equipment provided under the Development Programme.

PLAN

The Ministry's own development proposals include provision for:-

1. the continuance of training of Malawians for foremen and supervisory posts to replace expatriates, and the pursuance of upgrading training courses for tradesmen;

the expansion of the capacity of the Mechanical Stores and the Plant and Vehicle Department Workshops to enable a reduction of the out-of-action state of plant and vehicles from an average of 20% to 10%, with consequent savings in Government's investment in idle plant and vehicles;

3. Additional field camp accommodation for road maintenance units on existing and new roads.

4. Improvements to the Regional Headquarters of the Ministry of Works and Supplies in Blantyre, where offices and facilities are inadequate for their present functions.

5. The upkeep and replacement of plant and vehicles used for development work.

HEAD 70

COMMUNITY AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

1970/71 DEVELOPMENT ESTIMATES
PROJECT SUBMISSION

PROJECT TITLE : LAKE MALAWI MUSEUM

RESPONSIBLE MINISTRY/DEPARTMENT : LOCAL GOVERNMENT/ANTIQUITIES

MALAWI DEVELOPMENT ESTIMATES, 1969 : NEW PROJECT

RELATED PROJECTS : NONE

1. FINANCIAL SUMMARY

(a) Funds Requested

Category	Jan-Mar 1970	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	TOTAL 3 Yrs.
5 Other Construction	-	595	-	-	595
TOTAL	-	595	-	-	595

(b) Non-British, Non-Malawi Expenditure

Not Applicable

(c) Previous Expenditure

Nil

(d) Source of Finance

The Society of Malawi (Historical and Scientific)

2. PROJECT TARGET

To pay for necessary repairs, renovation and conversion of the former Fort Johnston Yacht Club - which the Society of Malawi has purchased and will lease to the Government of Malawi at a peppercorn rent - to make the premises suitable for use as a museum.

Expected Completion Date. December, 1970

3. BACKGROUND INFORMATION

The Fort Johnston Yacht Club was built at the turn of the century. It has historical interest and is ideally suited to use as a museum for the permanent exhibition of archaeological and marine items as well as to illustrate the development of the lake fishing industry. The premises are generally in good condition but need some renovation and conversion. The lake museum will supplement, and come under the same administration as the main Museum in Blantyre.

4. PROPOSED WORK 1970/73

To repair, renovate and convert the premises for use as a museum.

5. JUSTIFICATION FOR PROPOSED WORK

The museum will augment the meagre museum facilities now available to preserve Malawi's historical relics. Being situated in a township of historic and scenic interest it will also improve the tourism facilities in the lake area.

6. EXECUTION AND SUPERVISION

The project will be executed by the Ministry of Works under the supervision of the Director of Antiquities.

1970/71 DEVELOPMENT ESTIMATES
APPENDIX TO PROJECT SUBMISSION

PROJECT TITLE : LAKE MALAWI MUSEUM

RESPONSIBLE MINISTRY/DEPARTMENT : LOCAL GOVERNMENT/ANTIQUITIES

MALAWI DEVELOPMENT ESTIMATES, 1969 : NEW PROJECT

1. PROJECT OFFICER : The Director of Antiquities

2. FINANCIAL DETAILS

(a) Details of Expenditure

Category	Jan-Mar 1970	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	TOTAL 3 Yrs.
5 Other Construction					
Repair, Renovation and Conversion	-	595	-	-	595
TOTAL	-	595	-	-	595

(W) = As costed by the Ministry of Works for execution by them.

(b) Notes on Expenditure

Nil

(c) Import Content

Nil

(d) Breakdown of Expenditure by Region

All in Southern Region.

3. LOCATION OF CONSTRUCTION

Fort Johnston at the southern end of Lake Malawi.

1970/71 DEVELOPMENT ESTIMATES

PROJECT SUBMISSION

PROJECT TITLE : EXTENSIONS TO MPEMBA JUNIOR APPROVED SCHOOL

RESPONSIBLE MINISTRY : LABOUR

MALAWI DEVELOPMENT ESTIMATES, 1969 : NEW PROJECT

RELATED PROJECTS : Nil

1. FINANCIAL SUMMARY

(a) Funds Requested

Category	Jan/Mar. 1970	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	TOTAL 3 Years
2 Buildings*	-	4,500	-	-	4,500
TOTAL	-	4,500	-	-	4,500
*21 Houses		-	-	-	-
22 Other Buildings		4,500	-	-	4,500

(b) Non-British, Non-Malawi Expenditure

Not applicable.

(c) Previous Expenditure

Nil

(d) Source of Finance

The Christian Service Committee of the Churches of Malawi.

2. PROJECT TARGET

To provide additional dormitory accommodation and a new kitchen/dining hall for the Mpemba Junior Approved School.

Expected Completion Date

1970/71 Financial Year.

3. BACKGROUND INFORMATION

The Mpemba Junior Approved School, also known as the Mpemba Boys Home, is an "Approved School" in terms of the Children's and Young Persons Ordinance, to which children or young persons found wandering, begging, destitute, or in bad company may be committed by a Court of Law. There are only two Approved Schools in Malawi, the other being the Lake Chilwa Approved School, near Zomba, to which older boys and youths who have been convicted of a criminal offence punishable by imprisonment are sent. The Mpemba School is administered by the Social Welfare Department of the Ministry of Labour and the Lake Chilwa School by the Department of Prions. Both schools have accommodation for approximately 100 boys, and both give academic and trade training to equip the boys to make their way in the world.

Dormitory accommodation at the Mpemba School is now inadequate for the number of juveniles who require to be admitted whether as delinquents or as in need of care and attention. The present makeshift kitchen also needs to be replaced and a dining room provided where the boys can eat their meals under cover and under supervision. A combined kitchen/dining room is the most economical means of satisfying these requirements.

4. PROPOSED WORK 1970/73

In 1970/71 it is proposed to build as part of the existing complex of buildings which comprise the Mpemba Junior Approved School, and on land which is already available, two dormitories which will accommodate some 30/40 boys, and a kitchen/dining room which will provide centralized cooking and eating facilities for the 120 - 130 boys accommodated at the School.

5. JUSTIFICATION FOR PROPOSED WORK

The Mpemba Junior Approved School is the only institution established by law in Malawi for dealing with juvenile delinquents and juveniles in need of care and attention. The present facilities at the School are inadequate to cope with the numbers of boys who require to be admitted.

6. EXECUTION AND SUPERVISION

Most of the cost of this project is for purchasing building materials. Apart from the plumbing and electrical work which will be let out to contract, construction work will be undertaken by the boys themselves as part of their regular training in the building and woodworking trades. Supervision will be provided by the School's qualified instructors in these trades, and a full-time qualified foreman will also be engaged for the period of the project.

1970/71 DEVELOPMENT ESTIMATES
APPENDIX TO PROJECT SUBMISSION

PROJECT TITLE : EXTENSIONS TO MPEMBA JUNIOR APPROVED SCHOOL

RESPONSIBLE MINISTRY : LABOUR

MALAWI DEVELOPMENT ESTIMATES, 1969 : NEW PROJECT

1. PROJECT OFFICER : The Secretary for Labour.

2. FINANCIAL DETAILS

(a)

Details of Expenditure	Jan/Mar. 1970	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	TOTAL 3 Years
2 Buildings (M)					
Two dormitories	-	1,300	-	-	1,300
Kitchen/Dining Room	-	1,900	-	-	1,900
Bunk Beds and timber for other furniture	-	1,300	-	-	1,300
TOTAL	-	4,500	-	-	4,500

(M) = Costed for construction by boys under training at the School.

(b) Notes on Expenditure.

(1) Estimates include wages of specially engaged full-time foreman, transportation costs, and contractor's charges for specialized plumbing and electrical work.

(2) The project will be carried out by boys of the Mpemba Junior Approved School as part of their training in building and wood-working trades under the supervision of their instructors and a specially engaged full-time foreman. The specialized plumbing and electrical work will be let out to contract.

(3) The sum of £4,500 has already been deposited with the Treasury by the Christian Service Committee.

(c) Import Content

Construction Materials @ say 20% = £900

(d) Breakdown of Expenditure by Region.

All in Southern Region.

3. LOCATION OF CONSTRUCTION

Mpemba, near Blantyre.

HEAD 71

EDUCATION

1970/71 DEVELOPMENT ESTIMATES
PROJECT SUBMISSION

PROJECT TITLE : SECONDARY EDUCATION

RESPONSIBLE MINISTRY : EDUCATION

MALAWI DEVELOPMENT ESTIMATES, 1969 : HEAD 71 ITEM 1

BRITISH AIDED PROJECT NO. : 3

RELATED PROJECTS : All Educational Projects, especially I.D.A. Education Development Project.

1. FINANCIAL SUMMARY

(a) Funds Requested

Category	Jan-Mar. 1970	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	TOTAL 3 years
2 Buildings	24,920	178,350	229,200	161,000	568,550
3 Water Supplies	-	2,900	2,900	2,900	8,700
5 Other Construction	-	-	5,700	3,000	8,700
7 Other Equipment	4,000	6,300	6,200	6,500	19,000
TOTAL	28,920	187,550	244,000	173,400	604,950
21 Houses	-	27,000	69,000	36,000	132,000
22 Other Buildings	24,920	151,350	160,200	125,000	436,550

(b) Non-British, Non-Malawi Expenditure

Nil

(c) Previous Expenditure

		Cumulative Total
To 31/12/1967	327,691	327,691
1968	181,631	509,322
1969 Printed Estimates	145,510	
1968 Carry forward not in printed estimates	5,191	
1969 Revised Estimates	119,028	
1969 estimated carry forward	31,673	
of which Jan-March 1970	15,520	
1970/71	16,153	

(d) Source of Finance

U.K. Development Loan.

2. PROJECT TARGET

The aim is to provide facilities for 12,596 pupils by October, 1973, of whom in that year -

3,682	will be enrolled in Form I
3,682	will be enrolled in Form II (Junior Certificate)
2,586	will be enrolled in Form III
2,586	will be enrolled in Form IV (School Certificate)
60	will be doing Higher School Certificate
12,596	TOTAL

Expected Completion Date

Continuing project.

3. BACKGROUND INFORMATION

The basic aim of the project is to satisfy, as far as possible, the anticipated increasing demand for Secondary School graduates of all levels of attainment, but particularly of School Certificate Standard. To this end it will be necessary to complete the development of Day Secondary Schools up to School Certificate level, and also to undertake expansion programmes at selected Boarding Secondary Schools, both Government and Aided. This will involve primarily the expansion of teaching facilities and the provision of adequate accommodation for teachers, and also at boarding schools the expansion of facilities for resident pupils. Day Secondary School pupils often come from considerable distances and must therefore be able to board near the school, but Hostels for these pupils are provided from local sources and not from this project.

At present, the Secondary Schools consist of the following :-

Aided Boarding Secondary Schools	16	
Aided Day Secondary Schools	1	
Government Boarding Secondary Schools	5	
Government Day Secondary Schools	26	(of which 23 are in rural areas)
Total	48	

4. PROPOSED WORK 1970/73

(i) Continued development of facilities at 23 Day Secondary Schools in 1970/71 with a view to completing school buildings in 1971/72 and providing teachers' houses in 1972/73. 16 Schools now go up to Form IV and it is intended that the remaining 10 should reach this standard by 1972/73.

(ii) Completing provision of facilities for an extra general stream at one Government and 12 Aided Boarding Secondary Schools.

Note: Associated Project - Provision of facilities for a new technical stream at 12 schools (1 aided, 3 Government Boarding Schools and 8 Government Day Secondary Schools) to be financed under the I.D.A. Education Development Project.

5. JUSTIFICATION FOR PROPOSED WORK

It is considered that the above enrolment figures are the minimum necessary to meet the anticipated demand of the public and private sectors. The proposed programme will provide essential facilities for this enrolment.

Future manpower requirements are now under study, with a view to providing the Ministry of Education with more definite information on which to base future plans for expansion of Secondary Education.

6. EXECUTION AND SUPERVISION

A senior officer at the Ministry of Education Headquarters will have overall responsibility for the project, whilst execution and supervision of individual projects will be undertaken by the Ministry of Works and Supplies, or by Senior Education field officers responsible direct to the Ministry.

1970/71 DEVELOPMENT ESTIMATES
APPENDIX TO PROJECT SUBMISSION

PROJECT TITLE : SECONDARY EDUCATION

RESPONSIBLE MINISTRY : EDUCATION

MALAWI DEVELOPMENT ESTIMATES, 1969 : HEAD 71, ITEM 1

BRITISH AIDED PROJECT NO. : 3

1. PROJECT OFFICER : Education Officer, Planning Section, Ministry of Education.

2. FINANCIAL DETAILS

(a) Details of Expenditure

Category	Notes	Jan-Mar 1970	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	TOTAL 3 years
2 Buildings (W)						
Teachers' Houses	(1)	3,000	21,000	69,000	36,000	126,000
General Purpose Classrooms	(2)	4,520	26,000	26,000	24,000	76,000
Special Purpose Classrooms	(3)	-	6,400	9,600	16,000	32,000
Hostels	(4)	17,400	49,450	66,000	48,000	163,450
Latrines	(5)	-	54,500	25,000	12,500	92,000
Kitchen/Dining Halls	(6)	-	13,000	12,500	24,500	50,000
Covered ways	(7)	-	-	2,000	-	2,000
Laboratories	(8)	-	3,000	13,500	-	16,500
Renovation of classrooms	(9)	-	5,000	5,600	-	10,600
		24,920	178,350	229,200	161,000	568,550
3 Water Supplies						
Water Plants and Surveys	(10)	-	2,900	2,900	2,900	8,700
5 Other Construction (W)						
Fields	(11)	-	-	5,700	3,000	8,700
7 Other Equipment						
Furniture	(12)	-	3,000	3,000	3,000	9,000
Boiler (St.Andrew's Secondary School)		4,000	-	-	-	-
Unallocated		-	3,300	3,200	3,500	10,000
		4,000	6,300	6,200	6,500	19,000
TOTAL		28,920	187,550	244,000	173,400	604,950

(W) = as costed by Ministry of Works & Supplies for construction by direct labour or by Mission Contractors.

(b) Notes on Expenditure

(1) 42 Teachers' Houses - D.H.8 Houses costed at £3,000, average cost for the whole country, for construction by direct labour, and continuation of 1969 works.

(2) 38 General Purpose Classrooms - costed at £2,000 each, average cost for the whole country, and continuation of 1969 works.

(3) 10 Special Purpose Classrooms - costed at £3,200 each, average cost for the whole country.

(4) 2 Hostels (30 pupils) costed at £6,000 average cost: £12,000
9 Hostels (60 pupils) costed at £9,000 average cost: £81,000
4 Hostels (90 pupils) costed at £12,000 average cost: £48,000
1 Hostel (60 pupils) for Lilongwe Girls' Secondary School costed at £18,050

(4) (continued)

Completion of 1969 works: Hostels for 60 pupils at Zomba Catholic Secondary School and Lilongwe Girls' Secondary School. £ 1,400

TOTAL £160,450

(5) 36 Latrines - costed at £2,500, average cost for the whole country, and extension of sewerage and latrines at Likuni Boys' Secondary School, costed at £2,000.

(6) 8 Kitchen/Dining Halls - costed at £6,000 or £6,500, average cost depending on size, including furniture and equipment.

(7) Covered Ways - for Lilongwe Girls' Secondary School, costed at £2,000.

(8) 3 Laboratories - costed at £4,500. Completion of Physics/Chemistry Laboratory at Likuni Girls' Secondary School - £3,000, including basic furniture. (Equipment is provided from revenue account).

(9) Renovation of classrooms at Day Secondary Schools.

(10) Water Supplies - provides for boreholes, reticulation and pumps.

(11) 6 Playing Fields - costed at £1,200 or £1,500.

(12) Furniture - to equip buildings built under self-help schemes.

(c) Import Content

Category	Jan-Mar. 1970	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	TOTAL 3 years
Teachers' Houses	-	6,966	17,802	9,288	34,056
General Purpose Classrooms	1,130	7,750	7,900	6,000	22,780
Special Purpose Classrooms	-	1,984	2,976	4,960	9,920
Hostels	1,310	12,170	17,292	12,576	43,348
Latrines	-	19,402	8,000	4,450	32,752
Kitchen/Dining Hall	-	3,068	2,950	5,782	11,800
Laboratories	-	-	4,185	-	4,185
Water Plants	1,520	1,102	1,102	1,102	4,826
TOTAL	3,960	52,442	63,107	44,158	163,667

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(d) Breakdown of Expenditure by Region

Category	Jan-Mar. 1970			1970/71			1971/72			1972/73		
	S	C	N	S	C	N	S	C	N	S	C	N
2 Buildings	4,520	5,000	15,400	73,166	66,118	39,066	71,566	108,766	48,868	33,700	99,600	27,700
5 Other Construction	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,000	2,700	-	-	3,000	-
3 Water Supplies 7 Other Equipment	4,000	-	-	3,066	3,068	3,066	3,032	3,034	3,034	3,133	3,133	3,134
TOTAL	8,520	5,000	15,400	76,232	69,186	42,132	77,598	114,500	51,902	36,833	105,733	30,834

Continued on page 6

3. LOCATION OF CONSTRUCTION

TH = Teachers' Houses
GPCR = General Purpose Classroom
SPCR = Special Purpose Classroom
Lat = Latrine
Lab = Laboratory
DSS = Day Secondary School
SS = Secondary School
K/D = Kitchen/Dining Room.

LOCATION	1970/71		1971/72		1972/73	
Chaminade SS (Karonga)	1 K/D	6,500	1 TH	3,000	1 SPCR	3,200
Livingstonia SS (Rumpi)	Hostel (90) 1 TH	12,400 3,000	2 GPCR Hostel (90) 1 TH	4,000 12,000 3,000	1 TH 1 Lat 2 GPCR K/D (60)	3,000 2,500 4,000 6,000
Marymount SS (Mzuzu)	1 Lat	2,500	1 K/D (60) 1 Lat	6,000 2,500	1 TH	3,000
Nkhata Bay S S	1 TH	3,000	1 TH	3,000	-	
Bandawe DSS (Nkhata Bay)	1 Lat	2,500	-		-	
Chilumba DSS (Karonga)	1 Lat	2,500	2 TH	6,000	-	
Chitipa DSS	1 Lat	2,500	1 Lab	4,500	2 TH	6,000
Rumpi DSS	1 Lat	2,500	1 TH	3,000	-	
Kongwe SS (Dowa)	1 K/D (90)	6,500	1 GPCR Hostel (30) 1 K/D (90) 1 Lat	2,000 6,000 6,500 2,500	1 K/D (60) 2 Lat 1 TH	6,000 5,000 3,000
Likuni Boys' SS (Lilongwe)	1 TH Sewerage Lat	3,000 2,000	2 GPCR 1 TH Hostel (60) 1 Lat	4,000 3,000 9,000 2,500	1 Lat Hostel (60) 1 TH 1 SPCR 2 GPCR Field	2,500 9,000 3,000 3,200 4,000 1,500
Likuni Girls' SS (Lilongwe)	1 SPCR Phy/Chem Lab Completion	3,200 3,000	3 GPCR 1 TH Hostel (60) 1 Lat Field	6,000 3,000 9,000 2,500 1,500	2 SPCR 2 GPCR Hostel (60) K/D (60) 1 Lat	6,400 4,000 9,000 6,000 2,500
Lilongwe Girls' SS	Hostel (60)	18,050	Cov.Ways 2 TH Field	2,000 6,000 1,200	-	
Mtendere SS (Dedza)	1 SPCR 1 TH	3,200 3,000	1 SPCR Hostel (60) 2 Lat	3,200 9,000 5,000	1GPCR 1 TH Hostel (90) Field	2,000 3,000 12,000 1,500
Nkamenya SS (Kasungu)	-		1 TH	3,000	2 GPCR Hostel (60)	4,000 9,000
Dedza/Umbwi DSS	1 Lat	2,500	1 TH	3,000	-	
Kasungu DSS	1 Lat	2,500	1 TH	3,000	-	
Mchinji DSS	1 Lat	2,500	2 TH	6,000	-	
Mitundu DSS (Lilongwe) Rural	1 Lat	2,500	-		-	
Mponela DSS (Dowa)	1 Lat	2,500	1 Lab	4,500	2 TH	6,000
Ncheu DSS	1 Lat	2,500	1 SPCR	3,200	-	
Nkhota-Kota DSS	1 Lat	2,500	-		-	
Ntchisi DSS	1 Lat	2,500	-		-	
Salima DSS	1 Lat	2,500	1 TH	3,000	-	
Providence SS (Mlanje)	1 TH 2 GPCR Hostel (30)	3,000 4,000 6,000	Field 1 Lat	1,500 2,500	-	

LOCATION OF CONSTRUCTION (Cont'd)

	1970/71		1971/72		1972/73	
Stella Maris SS (Blantyre)	-		-		Hostel (60) 3 GPCR	9,000 6,000
St. Mary's SS (Zomba)	Hostel (60) 1 Lat	9,000 2,500	1 Lat Field 1 TH	2,500 1,500 3,000	-	
St. Patrick's (Mzedi SS (Blantyre)	8 GPCR	16,000	3 TH Hostel (90) 1 Lat 1 SPCR	9,000 12,000 2,500 3,200	1 TH K/D (90) 1 SPCR	3,00 6,50 3,20
Zomba Cath. SS	2 TH 3 GPCR Hostel Completion 1 Lat	6,000 6,000 4,000 2,500	5 GPCR Hostel (60) 1 Lat 1 TH	10,000 9,000 2,500 3,000	1 TH	3,00
Balaka/Kasupe DSS	1 Lat	2,500	-		-	
Chikwawa DSS	1 Lat	2,500	1 Lab	4,500	1 TH	3,00
Chiradzulu DSS	1 Lat	2,500	-		-	
Ft. Johnston DSS	1 Lat	2,500	1 TH	3,000	-	
Nsanje DSS	1 Lat	2,500	1 TH	3,000	-	
Renovation of C/Rs at DSSs Chiradzulu, Ft.Johnston, Nchou, Bandawe, Mzimba and Cholo	C/Rs	5,000	C/Rs	5,600	-	
3. Water Supplies		2,200		2,900		2,9
7. Furniture	Self-Help & Other C/Rs	3,000	Self-Help & Other C/Rs	3,000	Self-Help & Other C/Rs	3,0
7. Unallocated		3,300		3,200		3,5
TOTAL PROJECT		187,550		244,000		173,4

1970 / 71 DEVELOPMENT ESTIMATES

PROJECT SUBMISSION

PROJECT TITLE : TEACHER TRAINING

RESPONSIBLE MINISTRY : EDUCATION

MALAWI DEVELOPMENT ESTIMATES 1969 : HEAD 71 ITEM 3

BRITISH AIDED PROJECT NO: : 73

RELATED PROJECTS: : ALL EDUCATION PROJECTS.

1. FINANCIAL SUMMARY:

(a) Funds requested

Category	Jan/Mar 1970	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	TOTAL; 3Years
1 Design & Supervision	-	2,000	-	-	2,000
2 Buildings	-	42,085	191,100	228,300	461,485
3 Water Supplies	-	2,000	3,000	-	5,000
5 Other Construction	-	4,000	1,000	11,200	16,200
7 Other Equipment	-	4,500	3,000	3,000	10,500
10 Special Expenditure	-	200	500	-	700
TOTAL	-	54,785	198,600	242,500	495,885
21 Houses	-	19,085	58,900	73,800	151,785
22 Other Buildings	-	23,000	132,200	154,500	309,700

(b) Non-British, Non-Malawi Expenditure

NIL.

(c) Previous Expenditure:

		Cumulative Total
To 31/12/1967		2,057
1968	756	
1969 Printed Estimates	94,390	
+ Reallocated	459	
1969 Revised Estimates	72,359	
1969 Carry Forward, included in 1970/71 above.	21,290	

(d) Source of Finance

U.K. Development Loan.

2. PROJECT TARGET:

(a) It is intended to develop facilities at existing Primary Teacher Training Colleges to cater for a planned enrolment of 2151 student teachers by October, 1973, for the Academic Year 1973/74.

(b) The provision of essential facilities at the new National Teacher Training College, Lilongwe, including the development of a Demonstration School, not provided for in the I.D.A. Education Development Project.

(c) It is also intended to build up 2 more "National-Type" Colleges, at Mzuzu in the Northern Region, and at Soche Hill in the Southern Region, as fast as resources allow.

Expected Completion Date:

Continuing project.

Inferior quality of the original.

3. BACKGROUND INFORMATION

(i) The Ministry of Education's Primary Education Policy is aimed at:

(a) Maintaining the existing percentage enrolment in districts where enrolment is above the present national average of 35%

(b) Increasing enrolment in all other districts to the present national average of 35%, and

(c) Having attained (a) and (b) to increase the national average enrolment ratio to about 40% by the 1975/76 Academic Year

(d) Maintaining an average pupil/teacher ratio of 47 to 1.

(ii) To satisfy the demand for Primary School teachers, which will increase from 7,224 in 1969/70 to 13,387 in 1980/81 as a result of the implementation of this policy, it will be necessary to increase the output of trained teachers from 630 during the Academic Year 1970/71 to 1,083 in 1974/75. The immediate implications of this are that availability of places at Teacher Training Colleges must rise from 1,506 places in 1969/70 to 2,196 in 1974/75, making it possible to have a planned enrolment of 2,181 students in 1974/75, of which, 540 will be at the new National Teacher Training College in Lilongwe, (which except for the Demonstration School and other minor facilities will be developed under the I.D.A. Education Development Project) and the remaining 1,541 at the 13 other existing Teacher Training Colleges.

4. PROPOSED WORK 1970/73

All existing Teacher Training Colleges will remain at their present level of enrolment, but it is necessary that facilities at these Colleges should be improved. It is proposed that the National Teacher Training Colleges should be developed as quickly as possible. It is intended that the Lilongwe National Teacher Training College will provide 540 student places not later than 1974. It is also intended that Soche Hill College should become a National-type College when the University moves to Zomba in 1972. The present Government Teacher Training College at Domasi will thereafter cease to be a Teacher Training College, and will become an Institute of Education.

Finally it is intended to develop a third National-type College at Mzuzu, with 240 students during its first Phase, but like Soche rising to 540 when it is fully developed over the years.

5. JUSTIFICATION FOR PROPOSED WORK

Without adequate facilities for training teachers, it will not be possible to staff primary schools, which now need 7,224 teachers for an enrolment of 346,800 in 1969/70, and will need 9,665 teachers for 454,300 children in 1974/75 to maintain a pupil-teacher ratio of 47 to 1.

6. EXECUTION & SUPERVISION

A senior officer of the Ministry of Education Headquarters will be in overall control of the project, whilst its execution and supervision will be undertaken by the Ministry of Works & Supplies, or by the Senior Education Field Officers directly responsible to the Ministry of Education.

1970/71 DEVELOPMENT ESTIMATES
APPENDIX TO PROJECT SUBMISSION

PROJECT TITLE : TEACHER TRAINING

RESPONSIBLE MINISTRY : EDUCATION

MALAWI DEVELOPMENT ESTIMATES 1969 : HEAD 71 ITEM 3

BRITISH AIDED PROJECT NO. : 73

1. PROJECT OFFICER : EDUCATION OFFICER, PLANNING SECTION MINISTRY OF EDUCATION.

2. FINANCIAL DETAILS

(a) Details of Expenditure

Category	Notes	Jan/Mar. 1970	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	TOTAL 3 Yrs.
1. DESIGN & SUPERVISION	(1)	-	2,000	-	-	2,000
2. BUILDINGS:						
Staff Houses	(2)	-	7,985	33,000	24,000	64,985
Teachers' Houses (Dem. School)	(3)	-	11,100	7,400	33,300	51,800
Junior Staff Houses	(4)	-	-	5,000	3,000	8,000
Servants Quarters	(5)	-	-	13,500	13,500	27,000
Admin. Blocks	(6)	-	-	12,000	3,500	15,500
Gen. Purpose Class.	(7)	-	-	19,200	-	19,200
Dem. School Class.	(8)	-	16,000	18,000	14,000	48,000
Ablution Blocks	(9)	-	5,000	10,000	15,600	30,600
Tutorial Rooms	(10)	-	-	6,000	13,500	19,500
Domestic Sc. Rooms	(11)	-	-	-	3,200	3,200
Hotels	(12)	-	-	36,000	64,500	100,500
Laboratories	(13)	-	-	-	4,000	4,000
Libraries	(14)	-	-	-	3,000	3,000
Kitchen/Dining Hall	(15)	-	-	13,500	2,000	15,500
Arts & Craft Room	(16)	-	-	-	15,000	15,000
Workshop	(17)	-	-	-	3,200	3,200
Hall	(18)	-	-	-	13,000	13,000
Teaching Aid Gen.	(19)	-	-	15,000	-	15,000
Improvements	(20)	-	2,000	2,500	-	4,500
		-	42,085	191,100	228,300	461,485
3. WATER SUPPLIES	(21)	-	2,000	3,000	-	5,000
5. OTHER CONSTRUCTION	(22)					
Site Works		-	4,000	1,000	11,200	16,200
7. OTHER EQUIPMENT						
Furniture		-	1,000	-	-	1,000
Unallocated		-	3,500	3,000	3,000	9,500
		-	4,500	3,000	3,000	10,500
10. SPECIAL EXPENDITURE						
Compensation		-	200	500	-	700
	TOTAL	-	54,785	198,600	242,500	495,885

(b) NOTES ON EXPENDITURE:

(1) DESIGN & SUPERVISION
Estimated at £2,000 for Mzuzu National Teacher Training College.

		Abbreviation	Average Costing for all districts
(2)	College Teaching Staff Houses	STH	3,000
(3)	Demonstration School Staff Houses	TH(Dem.Sch)	1,850
(4)	Junior Staff Houses	JNR.SH	1,000
(5)	Servants Quarters to Houses		900
(6)	Administration Blocks	ADMIN.BL.	3,500
(7)	General Purpose Classrooms	GP C/R	2,400
(8)	Demonstration School Classroom	DEM C/R	2,000
(9)	Ablution Block - Staff	ABL.BL.(Staff)	2,800
	Ablution Block-Students	ABL.BL.(Stud.)	5,000
(10)	Tutorial Rooms	TUTORIAL RMS.	1,500
(11)	Domestic Science Rooms	DOM. SC. RM.	3,200
(12)	Hostels (30)	HOSTELS	9,000
(13)	Laboratories	LAB.	4,000
(14)	Libraries	LIB.	3,000
(15)	Kitchen and Dining Hall	K/D.	13,500
(16)	Arts & Craft Room	ARTS/CRAFTS RM.	5,000
(17)	Workshop	WORKSHOP	3,200
(18)	Hall	HALL	13,000
(19)	Teaching Aids Centre	TEACHING AID CEN.	15,000

(20) Improvements
These consist of alterations to the old hostels at Bembeke, and re-roofing and equipping the kitchen with two cooking pots. At St. John's the hostels need to be furnished and renovated, and at Kapeni renovations are needed to the hostels and classrooms.

(21) Water Supplies
Water and electricity connection and reticulation at Mzuzu for £3,000 and at Lilongwe for £2,000.

(22) External Works
Includes site works, access roads, landscaping, and playing fields at Lilongwe Demonstration School at a total cost of £9,000. Also includes site and external works for a Demonstration school at Soche Hill National teacher Training College at £7,200.

(c) IMPORT CONTENT:

Category	Jan/Mar 1970	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	TOTAL 3 YEARS
Staff Houses	-	2,100	8,400	6,200	16,700
Teachers' Houses (Dem/Sch)	-	2,800	1,900	8,400	13,100
Junior Staff Houses	-	-	1,300	750	2,050
Servants' Quarters	-	-	3,400	3,400	6,800
Admin. Blocks	-	-	3,400	1,000	4,400
Gen. Pur. C/R	-	-	5,000	-	5,000
Dem. School C/R	-	4,000	4,500	3,500	12,000
Ablution Bl.	-	1,400	2,800	4,900	9,100
Tutorial Rooms	-	-	1,500	3,400	4,900
Domestic Sc. Rm.	-	-	-	900	900
Hostels	-	-	9,200	17,000	26,200
Laboratories	-	-	-	1,200	1,200
Libraries	-	-	-	750	750
Kitchen/Dining Rms.	-	-	3,200	500	3,700
Arts/Craft Rms.	-	-	-	3,750	3,750
Workshops	-	-	-	800	800
Hall	-	-	-	3,250	3,250
Teaching Aid Cen.	-	3,750	-	-	3,750
Improvements	-	480	600	-	1,080
Water Reticulation	-	760	1,100	-	1,860
TOTAL	-	15,290	46,300	59,700	121,290

(d) BREAKDOWN OF EXPENDITURE BY REGION:

	1 Design/ Superv.,	2 Bldgs.	3 Water Elec.	5 Other Cons.	7 Other Equip.	TOTAL
1970/71:						
Southern	-	7,700	-	-	333	8,033
Central	-	34,385	2,000	4,000	334	40,719
Northern	2,000	-	-	-	333	2,333
1971/72:						
Southern	-	26,300	-	1,000	-	27,300
Central	-	65,400	-	-	-	65,400
Northern	-	99,400	3,000	-	-	102,400
1972/73:						
Southern	-	75,300	-	6,200	-	81,500
Central	-	63,300	-	5,000	-	68,300
Northern	-	89,900	-	-	-	89,900

3. LOCATION OF CONSTRUCTION:

NAME & DISTRICT:	1970 / 1971		1971 / 1972		1972 / 1973	
MZUZU N.T.T.C.	Design	2,000	PROVISIONALLY:		PROVISIONALLY:	
			Water Reticulation	3,000	6 Tutorial Rms	9,000
			Compensation	500	1 Dom. Sec. Rm.	3,200
			1 K/D	13,500	8 STH	24,000
			9 STH	27,000	1 Abl. Block (Staff)	2,800
			1 Abl. block (Stud)	5,000	4 Hostels (30)	36,000
			6 GP C/R	14,400	1 Arts/Crafts Rm.	5,000
			1 Admin Block	3,500	1 Workshop	3,200
			4 Hostels (30)	36,000	2 TH (Dem. Sch)	3,700
					1 Library	3,000
TOTAL MZUZU NATIONAL TEACHER TRAINING COLLEGE		2,000		102,900		89,900
BEMBEKE T.T.C. (Dedza)	Improvements	1,000	Improvements	1,500		
			1 STH	3,000		
				4,500		
LILONGWE N.T.T.C.	8 Dem C/R	16,000	1 Admin Bl.& Library	5,000	3 DEM C/R	6,000
	1 Heads' House	4,985	5 DEM C/R	10,000	8 TH (Dem. Sch)	14,800
	1 Abl. Blk. (Stud)	5,000	1 Abl. blk. (Stud)	5,000	15 Servants Q's	13,500
	Compensation	200	4 TH (Dem. Sch)	7,400	1 Hall	13,000
	Water & Elec., connections	2,000	5 Jnr. SH	5,000	Playing Fields	5,000
	4 TH (Dem. Sch)	7,400	1 Teaching Aid Cen.	15,000	1 Arts / Crafts Rm.	5,000
	External Wks.	4,000	15 Servants Q's	13,500		
TOTAL NATIONAL TEACHER TRAINING COLLEGE LILONGWE		39,585		60,900		57,300
ST. JOHN'S T.T.C. (Lilongwe)					1 Blk. Abl. (Stud)	5,000
					3 Tutorial Rms.	4,500
					Hostel Improvements	1,500
						11,000

NAME & DISTRICT:	1970 / 1971	1971 / 1972	1972 / 1973
SOCHE N.T.T.C. (Blantyre)		1 Admin Block 3,500 4 Tutorial Rms 6,000 2 GP. C/R 4,800 Site & External Wks. 1,000	3 Hostels (30) 27,000 4 DEM. C/R 8,000 8 TH (Dem.Sch) 14,800 1 Admin. bl. 3,500 1 K/D. Exten. 2,000 2 Abl. Bl.(Staff & Stud) 7,800 1 Arts/Crafts Rm. 5,000 3 Jnr. S.H. 3,000 Site & Ext. Wks. 6,200
TOTAL SOCHE NATIONAL TEACHER TRAINING COLLEGE		15,300	77,300
KAPENI T.T.C. (Blantyre)	Improvements 1,000	Improvements 1,000	
PROVIDENCE T.T.C. (Mlanje)	1 STH 3,000 2 TH (Dem. Sch) 3,700 6,700	1 STH 3,000	
STELLA MARIS T.C.C. (Blantyre)		4 DEM C/R 8,000	1 Laboratory 4,000
FURNITURE:	1,000		
UNALLOCATED:	3,500	3,000	3,000
TOTAL PROJECT	54,785	198,600	242,500

Teacher Training P

JOINT PROJECT

DISTRIBUTED:

1970/71 DEVELOPMENT ESTIMATES
PROJECT SUBMISSION

PROJECT TITLE : TECHNICAL/VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

RESPONSIBLE MINISTRY : EDUCATION

MALAWI DEVELOPMENT ESTIMATES, 1969 : HEAD 71 ITEM 4

BRITISH AIDED PROJECT NO. : 75

RELATED PROJECTS : All Educational Projects.

1. FINANCIAL SUMMARY

(a) Funds Requested

Category	Jan-Mar 1970	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	TOTAL 3 years
2 Buildings*	3,000	14,600	-	-	14,600
7 Other Equipment	-	6,900	-	-	6,900
10 Special Expenditure	-	2,000	-	-	2,000
Unallocated	-	-	40,000	89,000	129,000
TOTAL	3,000	23,500	40,000	89,000	152,500
* 21 Houses	3,000	13,400	-	-	13,400
22 Other Buildings	-	1,200	-	-	1,200

(b) Non-British, Non-Malawi Expenditure

Nil

(c) Previous Expenditure

		Cumulative Total
To 31/12/1968		24,636
1969 Printed Estimates	18,100	
1969 Revised Estimates	13,970	
1969 Estimated Carry-forward	6,500	
of which Jan-Mar. 1970	3,000	
1970/71	3,500	

(d) Source of Finance

U.K. Development Loan.

2. PROJECT TARGET

To consolidate the facilities for technical training at existing technical school in accordance with the recommendations of the Blair Report.

Expected Completion Date

Continuing project.

3. BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Technical Education facilities in existence are (in addition to the Polytechnic):

(A) Government Technical Schools - Lilongwe
Soche (Blantyre)

(B) Aided Technical Schools - Livingstonia
Mzuzu
Namitete (Lilongwe)

In addition there is a German Aided Trade School at Salima and a Danish Aided Tra School at Nasawa (Blantyre).

During 1968 a survey of technical education and training in Malawi was carried out with technical assistance from S.C.A.A.P. by a team under the leadership of Mr. A.P. Blair.

The details of the very comprehensive report produced by the team are still under consideration but its main recommendations have been accepted in principle.

4. PROPOSED WORK 1970/73

The project provides for expanding and equipping the two Government and the three Aided Technical Schools, thus enabling the expansion of existing Apprenticeship Courses and developing new ones.

In 1970/71 the following work is proposed :-

(i) The provision of extra housing to cater for the required increased numbers of teaching staff at Soche and Lilongwe Technical Schools.

(ii) The extension of the kitchen and ablution facilities at Soche Technical School.

(iii) The provision of furniture for Mzuzu and Namitete Technical Schools.

Most of this work will be done by the apprentices themselves as part of their training.

No proposals have been made for the period 1971/72 and 1972/73 since this development will be based on the recommendations of the Blair Report, which is still under discussion.

5. JUSTIFICATION FOR PROPOSED WORK

The Blair Report indicates a shortfall in the numbers of apprentices being trained in all trades. The project will make it possible to train sufficient numbers in most trades to keep up with this increasing demand for skilled artisans of all kinds.

6. EXECUTION AND SUPERVISION

A Senior Officer at Ministry of Education Headquaters will have overall responsibility for the project. Execution and supervision of construction work will be the responsibility of the Ministry of Works and Supplies or Senior Education Field Officers.

1970/71 DEVELOPMENT ESTIMATES
APPENDIX TO PROJECT SUBMISSION

PROJECT TITLE : TECHNICAL/VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

RESPONSIBLE MINISTRY : EDUCATION

MALAWI DEVELOPMENT ESTIMATES, 1969 : HEAD 71 ITEM 4

BRITISH AIDED PROJECT NO. : 75

1. PROJECT OFFICER : Education Officer, Planning Section Ministry of Education.

2. FINANCIAL DETAILS

(a) Details of Expenditure

Category	Notes	Jan-Mar 1970	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	TOTAL 3 years
2 Buildings						
Teachers' Houses	(1)	3,000	13,400	-	-	13,400
Kitchen Extension	(2)	-	1,200	-	-	1,200
TOTAL		3,000	14,600	-	-	14,600
7 Other Equipment						
Furniture	(3)	-	2,975	-	-	2,975
Equipment	(4)	-	3,925	-	-	3,925
TOTAL		-	6,900	-	-	6,900
10 Special Expenditure	(5)	-	2,000	-	-	2,000
Unallocated		-	-	40,000	89,000	129,000
TOTAL		3,000	23,500	40,000	89,000	152,500

(b) Notes on Expenditure

(1) Teachers' Houses - costed at £3,300 including furniture. The new cours at Lilongwe and Soche Technical Schools will need extra staff.

(2) Kitchen extensions at Soche Technical School to cater for increased num of boarders.

(3) 32 double bunks with mattresses at Lilongwe Technical School to increas the boarding accommodation from 128 to 192. Beds and mattresses are needed for the new dormitory accommodation at Mzuzu Technical School. Dormitory cupboards are needed at Namitete and Mzuzu Technical Schools.

(4) Equipment to start a Motor Vehicle Mechanics Workshop at Lilongwe and to complete the Woodmachineshop there. Cooking pots are for Lilongwe t cater for the extra boarders.

(5) Negotiations for the acquisition of land adjacent to Lilongwe Technical School are nearing completion. £2,000 is the estimated amount payable in compensation. The total area then available will be 60 acres.

(c) Import Content

	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	TOTAL
Teachers' Houses	4,000	-	-	4,000
Kitchen Extension	500	-	-	500
Cooking Pots	960	-	-	960
Equipment	2,965	-	-	2,965
TOTAL	8,425	-	-	8,425

(d) Breakdown of Expenditure by Region

Category	197 71 Southern	Central	Northern
Buildings	6,000	8,600	-
Other Equipment	-	5,700	1,200
Special Expenditure	-	2,000	-
TOTAL	6,000	16,300	1,200

LOCATION OF CONSTRUCTION

Lilongwe Technical School

2 Teachers' Houses	6,600	
Instal 3 cooking pots	960	
Instal Machine Tools	1,465	9,025

Soche Technical School

1 Teacher's House	3,300	
Kitchen Extensions	1,200	4,500

Most of this work will be done by the Apprentices as part of their training.

1970/71 DEVELOPMENT ESTIMATES
PROJECT SUBMISSION

PROJECT TITLE	:	UNIVERSITY OF MALAWI : MOVE TO ZOMBA
RESPONSIBLE MINISTRY/DEPARTMENT	:	EDUCATION
MALAWI DEVELOPMENT ESTIMATES, 1969	:	NEW PROJECT
BRITISH AIDED PROJECT NO.	:	NEW PROJECT
RELATED PROJECTS	:	NONE

1. FINANCIAL SUMMARY

(a) Funds Requested

	Category	Jan-Mar 1970	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	TOTAL 3 Yrs.
10.	Special Expenditure	20,000	300,000	560,000	220,000	1,100,000
	TOTAL	20,000	300,000	560,000	220,000	1,100,000

(b) Non-British, Non-Malawi Expenditure — NIL

(c) Previous Expenditure (Design fees)

		Cumulative Total
1966	60,000	60,000
1967	50,000	110,000
1968	15,000	125,000

(Paid from Local Resources)

(d) Source of Finance

Special British Government Grant	£1,000,000
Local Resources	£ 100,000
TOTAL	£1,100,000

2. PROJECT TARGET

To provide teaching and ancillary accommodation for 600 students together with sufficient residential accommodation to permit the transfer to Zomba by 1972 of the following constituent colleges of the University of Malawi:

Chancellor College
The Institute of Public Administration
Soche Hill College

and their operation in Zomba thereafter, if necessary without additional capital expenditure, and within the limits of the recurrent subvention available from the Malawi Government.

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3. BACKGROUND INFORMATION

The University of Malawi was established in October 1964 with the purpose of incorporating into one institution all the country's facilities for further and higher education in the various fields of technical and professional training. It therefore offers courses at both the diploma and degree level together with opportunities for post-graduate study and research.

From the start it was intended that Chancellor College, the I.P.A., and Soche Hill College would eventually move to Zomba, the first two of these as soon as the move of ministries to the New Capital at Lilongwe released sufficient housing to satisfy University requirements. The British grant of £1 million was offered in 1965 for this purpose. The consultants were briefed in 1966 and following siting difficulties their terms of reference amended in 1967. They produced a draft Master Plan for development of the Chirunga site in Zomba in October 1967. This was further amended as a result of devaluation and of some minor alterations in the University's requirements, and the revised Master Plan was completed in June 1968.

Since the revised Master Plan was produced it has again had to be modified so that the plans for development implied in it are consistent with the following factors:

(i) the recurrent subvention to the University available from the Malawi Government;

(ii) a revised short term view of requirements for trained manpower in Malawi;

(iii) the amount of cash capital contribution available from the Malawi Government for University development in Zomba;

(iv) the expected dates of removal of ministries from Zomba to the New Capital site at Lilongwe.

This submission reflects the revised policies resulting from consideration of these factors. The main change from the plans previously discussed is the decision to include the move of Soche Hill College from Blantyre in the initial phase of development at Zomba. The reasons for this decision are discussed in more detail in Section 5 below, "Justification."

4. PROPOSED WORK 1970/73

The development which it is proposed should be undertaken in Zomba during these four years is as set out in that part of the Master Plan covering development to the 600 student stage, except that provision for student accommodation and administration has been excluded.

It is now intended that student accommodation will largely be provided by renting the St. Mary's housing estate from the Malawi Housing Corporation. The effect on the plan will be as follows:-

(i) no existing Government buildings in the centre of Zomba will be converted for residential use, although the existing Ministries of Works and Supplies and Natural Resources will be used as University offices, stores, etc.;

(ii) in order to provide for the needs of student accommodation it will be necessary to build at the St. Mary's estate a simple Student Centre which would provide breakfast and snacks and some communal recreation space, three wardens houses, and to convert one existing house for use as a warden's house.

/ Thus ....

Thus the development proposed in Zomba up to 1973 will be as follows:-

At the Chirunga campus	£
Teaching Area	661,450
Library	213,400
Cafeteria	110,800
Student Union	68,090
Admin. Block/Contingencies	14,350
At St. Mary's	
Housing and Student Centre	31,910
TOTAL	1,100 ,000

The St. Mary's Housing estate is 1½ miles from the campus. Whilst it will provide the student accommodation required, if necessary for a number of years, it is regarded as only an interim solution necessary to permit the establishment of the University as a fully viable unit in Zomba by 1972. It is intended that as funds become available from Government or private sources five hostels will be built on the Chirunga campus. Funds for renting the St. Mary's houses from the Malawi Housing Corporation are available in the University's recurrent estimates.

Sufficient housing for the senior staff of the University will be provided by the transfer to the University of Government owned houses vacated as a result of the move of the Ministries of Natural Resources, Agriculture and Works and Supplies to Lilongwe in 1971. Such housing as is required for junior staff will be provided in a section of St. Mary's. The value of the houses to be handed over by the Government is estimated at £500,000.

5. JUSTIFICATION FOR PROPOSED WORK

As explained in Section 3, the University of Malawi was established with the purpose of incorporating into one institution all the country's facilities for further and higher education.

Although this differs from the common British concept of a University, the Government and the Provisional Council of the University are convinced that only by such incorporation of all fields of further education into a single institution can the most effective contribution be made to the advancement of the national economy. In a developing country it is important that a University should avoid the danger of intellectual isolation. It should become an integral part of the community in all its educational aspects. It must also make the best possible use of its own and the country's potential in human and material resources.

The organisation has been designed, in the interests of economy and efficiency, to allow:-

(i) an interchange of staff, equipment, and teaching accommodation;

(ii) an adjustment of courses to meet the country's changing needs in the output of trained manpower;

(iii) the transfer of students from one course to another as their skills and capacities are more accurately ascertained; and

(iv) the maintenance of academic, professional and technical standards through the exercise of a single authority.

It is in this context that the decision to include

Soche Hill College and the Institute of Public Administration in the initial phase of development at Zomba should be viewed, as well as in the context of the considerations mentioned in papagraph 3 of section 3. The University's recurrent subvention from the Government for the academic year 1969/70 is £990,000. The Government is unable to increase this by any significant amount. At the same time it is becoming clear that the production of over 120 graduates each year in addition to 80 teaching diplomates is more than the economy requires in the immediate future. The inclusion of the Soche Hill students within the 600 on the Zomba campus will allow sufficient economies to be made in the University's recurrent expenditure for it to keep within the limits set by the Government. At the same time it will permit:

(i) easier transfer of students between diploma and degree courses, as well as the possibility of some courses common to both types of student during the first year;

(ii) more economic use of specialist staff;

(iii) adjustment of the balance between degree and diploma places, as the country's requirements develop.

There has, of course, been considerable development at Soche Hill College in Blantyre during the last few years. This development, which is still under way, is essential to allow the college to continue until it moves to Zomba. None of the existing facilities in Blantyre will become redundant as a result of this move, since it is intended that they will be fully used as the basis for the development of the Southern Region's National Primary Teacher Training College which was to have been developed at Domasi College.

The funds provided by the British Government for the development at Domasi will not now be required. The buildings at Domasi College will be used for the Curriculum Development Centre, a Language Centre and an Educational Testing Centre, as well as for a number of other functions requiring the use of the demonstration school and residential accommodation at Domasi, such as in-service courses. The close proximity of these facilities, which will form the nucleus of an Institute of Education, to the University in Zomba is, of course, a major factor in deciding their location in Zomba.

Student Enrolment

In a developing country a rapidly changing pattern of social, political and economic needs makes it difficult to define precisely how a University is to plan the demands likely to be made upon it. Courses will change both in variety and content, numerical needs in trained manpower will fluctuate, but the present estimate of student enrolment at Chancellor College when it moves to Zomba in 1972 is:

Existing Separate Colleges	1969 actual Numbers		1972 expected at combined Chancellor College, Zomba		
	Degree	Diploma	Common 1st Year	Degree	Diploma
Chancellor College	326	7	*180 (See note on page 5)	230	150
Soche Hill College	145				
I.P.A.	12	42			
TOTAL	525		560		

Note to Table

*Of which approximately half will proceed to degree course. In addition, there will be a small number of post-graduate diploma and research students.

6. EXECUTION AND SUPERVISION

Construction will be undertaken by a contractor approved by the British and the Malawi Governments under the supervision of Messrs. Norman and Dawbarn, consulting Architects to the University. Expenditure will be controlled by the Ministry of Education through the University Office.

Note to Table

of which approximately half will proceed to degree course. In addition, there will be a small number on post-graduate diploma and part-time extension students.

CONSTRUCTION AND SUPERVISION

Construction will be undertaken by a contractor approved by the British and the Malawi Governments supervision of Messrs. Norman and Dawbarn, consulting Architects to the University. Expenditure will be controlled by the Ministry of Education through the University Office.

The fund development at Domasi College will Capital, a Language Centre and as well as for a number of other the demonstration school and [illegible] hostel, such as in-service courses facilities, which will form the nucleus of an Education, to the University in Zomba in, of factor in deciding their location in Zomba.

Student Enrolment

In a developing country a rapidly changing pattern of social, political and economic needs makes it difficult to define precisely how a University is to plan the demands likely to be made upon it. Courses will change both in variety and content, numerical needs in trained manpower will fluctuate, but the present estimate of student enrolment at Chancellor College when it moves to Zomba in 1972 is:

ing Separate olleges	1969 actual Numbers		1972 expected at combined Chancellor College, Zomba		
	Degree	Diploma	Common 1st Year	Degree	Diploma
ller College	126	-			
Hill College	-	245	*190	230	150
	12	42	(See note on page 5)		
TOTAL	525		560		

1970/71 DEVELOPMENT ESTIMATES
APPENDIX TO PROJECT SUBMISSION

PROJECT TITLE : UNIVERSITY OF MALAWI: MOVE TO ZOMBA

RESPONSIBLE MINISTRY : EDUCATION

MALAWI DEVELOPMENT ESTIMATES, 1969 : NEW PROJECT

BRITISH AIDED PROJECT NO. : NEW PROJECT

1. PROJECT OFFICER : Development Officer, University of Malawi. The project will be executed by the University through its Registrar and consultant architects.

2. FINANCIAL DETAILS

(a) Details of Expenditure	Notes	Jan-Mar 1970	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	TOTAL
10. Special Expenditure						
British Govt. Grant :-						
Buildings at Chirunga :-						
Teaching Area	(1)	20,000	165,000	330,450	146,000	661,450
Library			77,100,	116,800	19,500	213,400
Cafeteria	(2)		34,000	51,490	25,310	110,800
Admin. Block/ Contingencies	(3)		2,500	9,350	2,500	14,350
TOTAL BRITISH		20,000	278,600	508,090	193,310	1,000,000
Malawi Govt, Contribution :-						
Student Union	(2)		11,400	38,000	18,690	68,090
St. Mary's student accommodation, conversion & addition	(4)		10,000	13,910	8,000	31,910
TOTAL LOCAL		-	21,400	51,910	26,690	100,000
TOTAL		20,000	300,000	560,000	220,000	1,100,000

/ (b) ....

(b) Notes on Expenditure

(1) The Teaching area will comprise the following:-

Science

	£	
Physics Laboratory	42,750	
Lecture Theatre	11,500	
Staff Block 1	17,500	
Chemistry Laboratories	59,250	
Workshop	8,500	
Dangerous Operations Building	3,000	
Biology Laboratories	60,750	
Greenhouse	500	
Staff Block 2	33,500	237,250

Arts

Geography Laboratories, etc.	47,000	
Staff Block 3	28,000	
Senior Common Room	11,250	
Arts Building 1	37,000	
Arts Building 2	18,000	
Lecture Theatre	13,000	
Staff Block 4	33,500	
Staff Block 5	14,000	
O.P.A.	10,000	
Lecture Theatre	6,500	
Porter's Lodge & covered ways not allocated above	8,750	227,000
Special Equipment		40,750
		£505,000
Plus site works		117,450
Balance of design & supervision		39,000
Total		£661,450

(2) Distinct parts of one building complex

(3) The estimated cost of the Administrative Block is £26,000. £14,000 is available on the present estimates as shown above. Should tenders fall below these figures by a total of £12,000 it would be the intention to build the Admin. Block in the first stage. Alternatively the £14,000 available would be used for a modified design. Should the tender prove higher, then the excess would be the first call on this £14,000.

(4) The following work is proposed at St. Mary's:-

3 Wardens Houses @ £6,000	£18,000
Conversion of existing house	2,000
Simple Student Centre to provide breakfast, snacks, and communal recreation space	11,910
	£31,910

(c) Import Content

Jan/Mar 1970	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	Total
4,000	78,885	147,027	57,778	283,690

3. LOCATION OF CONSTRUCTION

Chirunga and St. Mary's, Zomba.

1970/71 DEVELOPMENT ESTIMATES

PROJECT SUBMISSION

PROJECT TITLE : I.D.A. EDUCATION DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (I.D.A. No. 102 MAI)

RESPONSIBLE MINISTRY : EDUCATION

MALAWI DEVELOPMENT ESTIMATES 1969 : HEAD 71, ITEM 6

RELATED PROJECTS : All Education Projects

1. FINANCIAL SUMMARY

(a) Funds Requested

Category	Jan-Mar 1970	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	TOTAL 3 Yrs.
1 Design and Supervision	11,500	42,030	14,314	Nil	56,344
2 Buildings*	339,700	1,118,544	188,729	Nil	1,307,273
7 Other Equipment	95,100	281,305	13,518	Nil	294,823
10 Special Expenditure	Nil	113,889	123,517	Nil	237,406
TOTAL	446,300	1,555,768	340,078	Nil	1,895,846
of which I.D.A.	401,670	1,400,191	306,070	Nil	1,706,261
Local @ 10%	44,630	155,577	34,008	Nil	189,585
* 21 Houses	62,600	206,200	34,900	Nil	241,100
22 Other Buildings	277,100	912,344	153,829	Nil	1,066,173

(b) Non-British, Non-Malawian Expenditure — Not applicable

(c) Previous Expenditure and Summary of Total Project

Category	1967	1968	1/1/69 to 31/3/70	1970/71	1971/72	Total Project
1 Design	14,062	99,163	23,500	42,030	14,314	193,069
2 Buildings	-	-	785,400	1,118,544	188,729	2,092,673
7 Other Equipment	-	-	98,695	281,305	13,518	393,518
10 Special Exp.	-	-	-	113,889	123,517	237,406
TOTAL	14,062	99,163	907,595	1,555,768	340,078	2,916,666
of which I.D.A.	12,656	89,247	816,835	1,400,191	306,070	2,624,999
Local @ 10%	1,406	9,916	90,760	155,577	34,008	291,667

(d) Source of Finance

I.D.A. Loan 90%
Local Resources 10%

2. PROJECT TARGET

(a) To introduce technical work/home economics into 12 Secondary Schools, and to add an additional stream at each of them:-

	Pupils 1967		Target Enrolment 1974		Increase in Enrolment	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1 Soche	180	60	270	130	90	70
2 Malosa	160	110	210	150	50	40
3 Blantyre	200	100	240	120	40	20
4 M.H.I.	270	130	330	150	60	20
5 Dedza	360	Nil	360	Nil	Nil	Nil
6 Chichiri	280	100	380	180	100	80
7 Zomba	180	60	270	130	90	70
8 Lilongwe (Bwaila)	60	20	270	130	210	110
9 Mzuzu	200	100	240	120	40	20
10 Mzimba	60	20	270	130	210	110
11 Cholo	120	40	270	130	150	90
12 Mlanje	120	40	270	130	150	90

TOTAL INCREASE IN ENROLMENT - 1,800
TOTAL INCREASE IN BOARDING PLACES - 1,464

(b) To establish a National Primary Teacher Training College in Lilongwe for 540 students, 360 male and 180 female.

Expected Completion Date

1971 for the whole project, though all except the N.P.T.T.C. and Mzimba School should be completed in 1970.

3. BACKGROUND INFORMATION

The loan agreement was signed in May, 1967. Tenders were called for the buildings early in 1969 and building started on 5th August, 1969. Tenders were called for the Furniture, Machine Tools and the Other Equipment in June, 1969, and delivery has already started. A note is attached describing the origin and purpose of the project.

4. PROPOSED WORK 1970/73

Construction work will continue in 1970, and it is expected that most of the procurement will be effected in 1970. The whole project is expected to be completed in 1971. The N.P.T.T.C. requires a demonstration school, not included in the project, but which is being financed under the British Aided Project "Teacher Training".

5. JUSTIFICATION FOR THE PROPOSED WORK

(a) The project will improve Secondary Education by broadening the curriculum and improving the facilities at these 12 schools. The introduction of technical education in these Secondary Schools is expected to have a tremendous impact on the quality of tertiary Technical Education throughout the country.

(b) The project will provide additional Primary Teacher Training facilities for 540 students, and is intended to establish new standards, both of physical facilities, and academic levels.

6. EXECUTION AND SUPERVISION

The project will be built by Contract under the supervision of Consultants controlled by the Ministry of Works and Supplies, through a Project Coordinator instructed by the Ministry of Education.

A NOTE ON THE I.D.A./MALAWI GOVERNMENT EDUCATION PROJECT

ADDITIONS AND ALTERATIONS TO TWELVE EXISTING SECONDARY SCHOOLS

AND

THE PROVISION OF A NEW NATIONAL PRIMARY TEACHERS TRAINING COLLEGE

General.

The Government of Malawi, being desirous to increase Technical educat and, being unable to do so entirely from Local Resources, approached the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Development Association for assistance. The original development envisaged was the addition of Technical Streams to 16 existing Schools and the construction of 3 Primary Teachers Training Colleges (one for each region). The IDA/IBRD requested the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (U.N.E.S.C.O.) to send an Appraisal Mission to Malawi to prepare feasibility studies in conjunction with the Ministries' of Works and Education.

As a result of the U.N.E.S.C.O. Mission Report, the IDA then sent the own team to Malawi to finalise details with the Government Departments concerne The proposed Project was reduced and the final agreement consisted of the addit of Technical Streams to 12 existing Secondary Schools, (Soche, Malosa, Blantyre Henry Henderson Institute, Dedza, Chichiri, Zomba, Lilongwe, Mzuzu, Mzimba, Cho Mlanje) and the construction of one National Primary Teachers Training College at Lilongwe in the Central Region.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

It is foreseen that the projected Technical Streams at existing Secondary Schools will function to supply students for technical studies at the University level, as well as to help to raise the quality of the intake and end-product at the Diploma and Certificate levels of the Malawi Polytechnic. Th additional Streams will provide an additional 1,860 school places at the Secon level.

Teacher Training.

The new National Primary Teachers Training College at Lilongwe will provide an additional 540 student places. Its curriculum will be geared to th most up-to-date teacher training methods and all students will be trained in t production of visual aids, handicrafts, arts and crafts and General and Agricultural Sciences. The object is to produce qualified Primary Teachers, t improve the standard of primary education and so to produce more and better trained pupils for Secondary Education.

Education Justification.

The addition of Technical Streams to existing Secondary Schools, and the new Primary Teachers Training College is designed to create two new sectors for the existing post-primary educational system of Malawi. The first new educational sector will consist of a Secondary/Technical curriculum that is to be both academic and technical in its qualitative composition in order to engen interest in science and technology as an alternative to the present purely acad orientation of Secondary Education. The second new post-primary sector will b that of improved Primary Teacher Training with emphasis to be placed upon both the improvement of the quality of teacher training and increasing the number of Primary Teachers produced per annum. These measures would result in a concentration of specialist staff and further, a college of 540 students would also attract experienced specialist staff.

The first sector will be marked by both an improvement in the course content offered at Secondary level, and a widening of the present curriculum in order to embrace a scientific and technical orientation. The second sector wil be marked by an improvement in the course content, which will affect the qualit of Primary Instruction, throughout the country, and provide a proper base for future education at Secondary and higher levels.

/2.

Since the establishment of the facility for both sectors will mean that more places are to be provided in post primary education, there will result an improvement in the ratio of the number of students in the lst year at the Secondary level to that in the last year of the primary level. The latter will also be evidenced in the future by an improvement in the teacher/student ratio in primary education. Both the increased technological and teacher output from these institutions will engender a decided improvement in the supply of locally trained manpower.

STAFFING.

(a) Secondary Schools.

The Government will employ qualified expatriate technical teachers until sufficient numbers of diploma technicians who have completed a course at the Polytechnic or Soche Hill College are available to provide technical instruction in the schools within this Project.

Expatriate Domestic Science Teachers will be obtained under contract or by bilateral or multilateral assistance.

(b) Training College.

In order to ensure during the critical first years the availability of qualified teacher trainers who have knowledge of modern curricula, pedagogical techniques, teaching aids and equipment, at least eight qualified expatriate teacher trainers will be employed at least for the first four years. Qualified Malawian Teacher Trainers will be recruited from existing teacher training colleges where appropriate, and from Malawians who have returned from teacher training programmes overseas.

1970/71 DEVELOPMENT ESTIMATES

APPENDIX TO PROJECT SUBMISSION

PROJECT TITLE : I.D.A. EDUCATION DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (I.D.A. NO. 102 M.A.I.)

RESPONSIBLE MINISTRY : EDUCATION

MALAWI DEVELOPMENT ESTIMATES 1969: HEAD 71, ITEM 6

1. PROJECT OFFICER Buildings : The Project Co-ordinator
   Procurement : The Senior Technical Education Officer

2. FINANCIAL DETAILS:

(a) Details of Expenditure

	Notes	Jan/Mar 1970	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	Total 3 years
1. Design and Supervision	(1)	11,500	42,030	14,314	Nil	56,344
2. Buildings	(2)					
2-1 N.F.T.T.C.		70,000	279,400	188,729	Nil	468,129
2-2 (Soche (Chichiri		31,700	63,430	Nil	Nil	63,430
2-3 (H.H.I. (Blantyre		30,400	42,144	Nil	Nil	42,144
2-4 (Cholo (Mlanje		59,900	212,374	Nil	Nil	212,374
2-5 (Zomba (Malosa		50,400	139,552	Nil	Nil	139,552
2-6 (Lilongwe (Dedza		33,700	131,710	Nil	Nil	131,710
2-7 (Mzimba (Mzuzu		63,600	249,934	Nil	Nil	249,934
		339,700	1,118,544	188,729	Nil	1,307,273
7. Other Equipment						
7-1 Furniture		17,800	85,325	6,000	Nil	91,325
7-2 Machine Tools	(3)	39,300	78,700	5,000	Nil	83,700
7-3 Other Equipment	(4)	38,000	117,280	2,518	Nil	119,798
		95,100	281,305	13,518	Nil	294,823
10. Special Expenditure						
10-11 Fellowships	(5)	Nil	13,889	Nil	Nil	13,889
10-12 Unallocated		Nil	100,000	123,517	Nil	223,517
		Nil	113,889	123,517	Nil	237,406
TOTAL		446,300	1,555,768	340,078	Nil	1,895,846

(b) Notes on Expenditure

(1) Design and Supervision is by Consultants.

(2) Construction is by Contractors. The tenders for individual projects are as follows :-

N.R.T.C.C.	£538,129	
(Soche	£105,170	
(Chichiri	£ 41,160	£146,330
(M.M.I.	£ 65,668	
(Blantyre	£ 56,076	£121,744
(Cholo	£169,176	
(Mlanje	£199,898	£369,074
(Zomba	£121,540	
(Malosa	£149,812	£271,352
(Lilongwe	£152,222	
(Dedza	£ 77,488	£229,710
(Mzimba	£316,787	
(Mzuzu	£ 99,547	£416,334

(3) Machine Tools: Metalwork - Lathes, Shapers, Power Hacksaws, Grinders, Drills, Forges.

Woodwork - Circular Saws, Band Saws, Planers, Tool Sharpeners, Lathes, Drills.

(4) Other Equipment: Metalwork and Woodwork Small Tools, Cookery and Needlework Equipment, Library equipment and books, Science equipment, and Chemicals,
Gymnasium equipment
Office equipment and sundries
Art and visual aids equipment
Audio aid equipment
Stage equipment

(5) Fellowships: Funds provided for the training of Malawi Teachers to become Teacher Trainers.

(c) Import Content

	1967/69	Jan/Mar 1970	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	Total
Construction materials	185,000	224,000	695,000	87,000	Nil	1,191,000
Furniture and equipment	Dependant upon the result of World Tendering in accordance with International Development Association procedure.					

(d) ....

(d) Breakdown of Expenditure by Region:

	Jan/Mar 1970				1970/71				1971/72			
	S	C	N	HQ.	S	C	N	HQ.	S	C	N	HQ.
1. Design and Supervision	5,700	2,600	2,200		17,000	15,500	9,530			14,314		
2. Buildings	172,400	103,700	63,600		457,500	411,110	249,934			188,729		
3. Furniture and Equipment	63,100	16,000	16,000		160,000	80,000	41,305			13,518		
4. Fellowships								13,889				
5. Unallocated								100,000				123,517
TOTAL	241,200	122,300	81,800	Nil	634,500	506,610	300,769	113,889	Nil	216,561	Nil	123,517

3. LOCATION OF CONSTRUCTION

National Primary Teacher Training College	Lilongwe
Day Secondary School	Soche
Secondary School	Malosa
" "	Blantyre
Day Secondary School H.H.I.	"
Secondary School	Dedza
Day Secondary School	Chichiri
" "	Zomba
" "	Lilongwe
Secondary School	Mzuzu
Day Secondary School	Mzimba
" "	Cholo
" "	Mlanje

A site has been obtained for the National Teacher Training College at Lilongwe. The remaining buildings are on existing sites, and, where necessary, additional land has been obtained.

1970/71 DEVELOPMENT ESTIMATES

PROJECT SUBMISSION

PROJECT TITLE : PRIMARY EDUCATION

RESPONSIBLE MINISTRY : EDUCATION

MALAWI DEVELOPMENT ESTIMATES 1969 : HEAD 71 ITEMS 63, 64, 65, 66.

RELATED PROJECTS: : All Educational Projects.

1. FINANCIAL SUMMARY

(a) Funds Requested

Category	Jan-Mar 1970	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	TOTAL 3 years
2 Buildings*	-	30,000	30,000	40,000	100,000
TOTAL	-	30,000	30,000	40,000	100,000
21* Houses		2,000	-	-	2,000
22 Other Buildings		28,000	30,000	40,000	98,000

(b) Non-British, Non-Malawi Expenditure

Not applicable.

(c) Previous Expenditure

		Cumulative Total
to 31/12/67		76,845
1968	15,496	92,341
1969 Printed Estimates:	Nil	
1969 Revised Estimates: (Makanjila Primary School)	5,200	
1969 Carry-forward :	Nil	

(d) Source of Finance

Local Resources.

2. PROJECT TARGET

To finance essential development at Government "non-integrated" primary schools and to make grants to Local Authorities who do not have sufficient resources of their own.

3. BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Primary Education in Malawi is in general the responsibility of private agencies, not the Central Government. The exception is the "non-integrated" schools catering mainly for expatriate children, where the Government has an obligation to provide educational facilities either under the terms of employment contracts, or in order to retain expatriates necessarily employed in commerce and industry.

Certain Local Authorities find difficulty in financing Primary School development for which they are responsible because of the high standard of buildings required in urban areas. In such cases the Central Government may make them a grant-in-aid.

The situation regarding "non-integrated" schools is as follows :-

(i) Enrolment in Blantyre/Limbe will expand by 120 a year.

(ii) Enrolment in Zomba will probably remain constant at 160.

(iii) Enrolment in Lilongwe is expected to grow by 30 in 1970 and thereafter by 60 a year.

(iv) Total enrolment in these four schools is therefore expected to rise from 1,029 in 1969 to 1,900 by 1974.

4. PROPOSED WORK 1970/73

Non-Integrated Schools

Blantyre (St. Andrew's Primary School):-

8 General Purpose Classrooms

Limbe (Hillview Primary School):-

9 General Purpose Classrooms

Zomba (Sir Harry Johnston Primary School):-

4 General Purpose Classrooms

Lilongwe (Bishop Mackenzie Primary School):-

12 General Purpose Classrooms

Local Education Authority Schools

Blantyre City Council (Ndirande Primary School):-

8 General Purpose Classrooms

Local Education Board Schools

Mzuzu Town Council (Msongwe C.C.A.P. Primary School):-

10 General Purpose Classrooms
1 Teacher's House

5. JUSTIFICATION FOR PROPOSED WORK

Commercial and industrial development at Blantyre/Limbe has led to very rapid increase in the demand for primary education for children of expatriate business people. Zomba school is very inconveniently divided and it is therefore proposed to unite it.

With the proposed move of the Capital to Lilongwe, there is need to expand facilities at Bishop Mackenzie Primary School to take in more children.

At Ndirande L.E.A. School in Blantyre, a double shift system is in operation involving five classes without accommodation.

At Mzuzu too, the population seems to be growing fast.

6. EXECUTION AND SUPERVISION

A Senior Officer of the Ministry of Education Headquarters will have overall responsibility for the project, whilst the execution and supervision of individual projects will be the responsibility of the Ministry of Works and Supplies, or Senior Education Field Officers directly responsible to this Ministry.

1970/71 DEVELOPMENT ESTIMATES

APPENDIX TO PROJECT SUBMISSION

PROJECT TITLE : PRIMARY EDUCATION

RESPONSIBLE MINISTRY : EDUCATION

MALAWI DEVELOPMENT ESTIMATES 1969 : HEAD 71 ITEMS 63, 64, 65, 66.

1. PROJECT OFFICER : Education Officer, Planning Section, Ministry of Education.

2. FINANCIAL DETAILS -

(a) Details of Expenditure

Details of Expenditure	Notes	Jan-Mar 1970	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	TOTAL 3 years
Teacher's House	(1)	-	2,000	-	-	2,000
General Purpose Classrooms	(2)	-	28,000	30,000	40,000	98,000
TOTAL		-	30,000	30,000	40,000	100,000

(b) Notes on Expenditure

1970/71

(1) One teacher's house at Msongwe, Mzuzu to be built by Mzuzu Local Education Board.

(2) i Ndirande Primary School:-

2 General Purpose Classrooms to be built by Blantyre City Local Education Authority.

ii Msongwe C.C.A.P. Primary School:-

3 General Purpose Classrooms to be built by Mzuzu Local Education Board.

iii Government Non-Integrated Primary Schools:-

9 General Purpose Classrooms to be built by Ministry of Works and Supplies.

(All classrooms are costed at £2,000, average cost for the whole country.)

(c) Import Content

	Jan-Mar 1970	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	TOTAL 3 years
Teacher's House	-	508	-	-	508
General Purpose Classrooms	-	7,000	7,500	10,000	24,500
TOTAL	-	7,508	7,500	10,000	25,008

(d) Breakdown of Expenditure by Region:

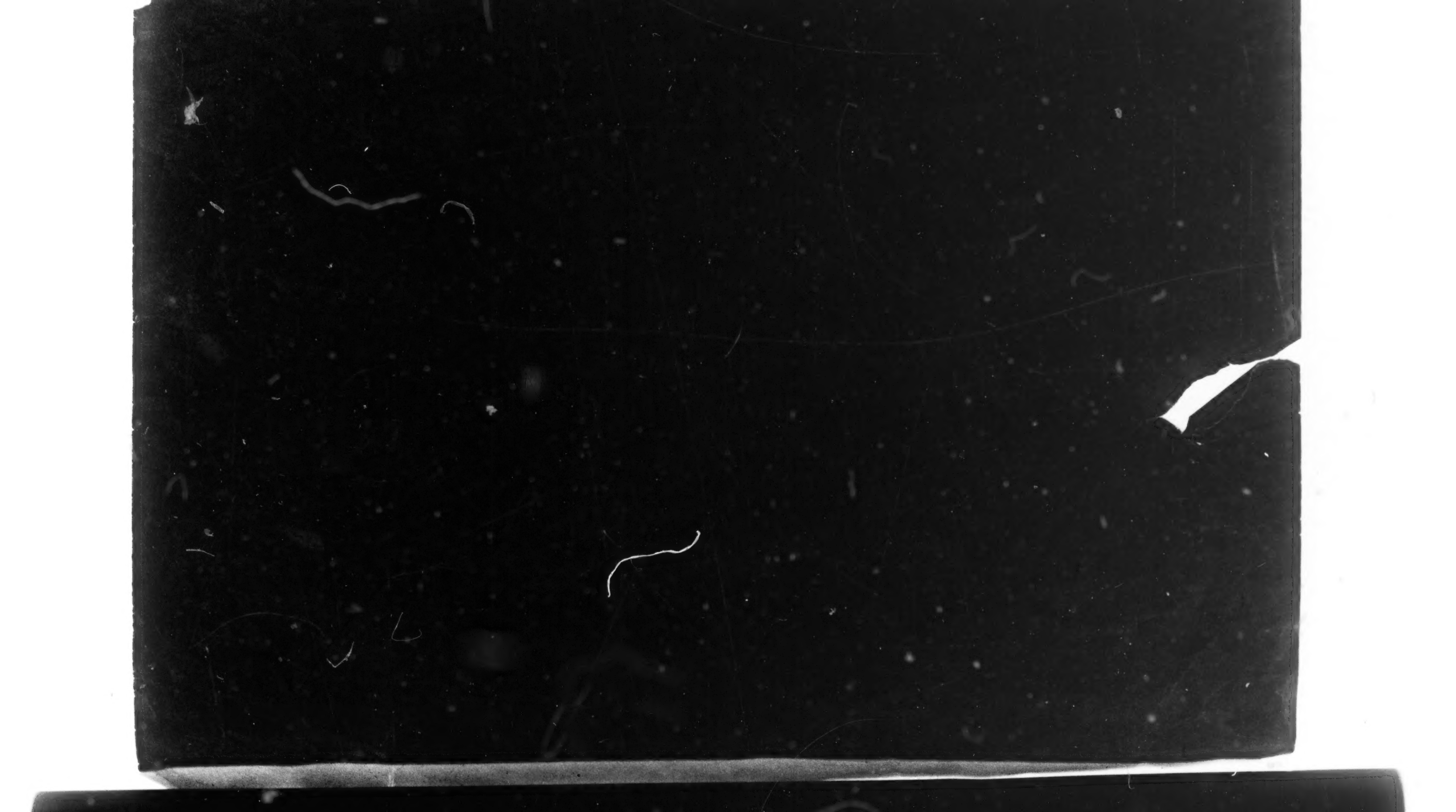
	Jan-Mar 1970			1970/71			1971/72			1972/73		
	S	C	N	S	C	N	S	C	N	S	C	N
Buildings	-	-	-	18,000	4,000	8,000	16,000	8,000	6,000	20,000	12,000	8,000
TOTAL	-	-	-	18,000	4,000	8,000	16,000	8,000	6,000	20,000	12,000	8,000

3. LOCATION OF CONSTRUCTION

GPCR = General Purpose Classroom
TH = Teacher's House

Location	1970/71		1971/72		1972/73	
Hillview (Limbe)	3 GPCR	6,000	3 GPCR	6,000	3 GPCR	6,000
*Ndirande (Blantyre City L.E.A.)	2 GPCR	4,000	2 GPCR	4,000	2 GPCR	4,000
St. Andrew's Primary (Blantyre)	2 GPCR	4,000	3 GPCR	6,000	3 GPCR	6,000
Sir Harry Johnston (Zomba)	2 GPCR	4,000	-		2 GPCR	4,000
Bishop Mackenzie (Lilongwe)	2 GPCR	4,000	4 GPCR	8,000	6 GPCR	12,000
*Msongwe C.C.A.P. (Mzuzu L.E.B.)	1 TH 3 GPCR	2,000 6,000	3 GPCR	6,000	4 GPCR	8,000
		30,000		30,000		40,000

*To be built by Local Education Authority/Board.
Remainder to be built by Ministry of Works and Supplies.



HEAD 72

FINANCE, COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

1970/71 DEVELOPMENT ESTIMATES

PROJECT SUBMISSION

PROJECT TITLE	:	DEVELOPMENT OF INDUSTRIAL AREAS - PHASE II
RESPONSIBLE MINISTRY	:	TRADE AND INDUSTRY
MALAWI DEVELOPMENT ESTIMATES, 1969	:	HEAD 72, ITEM 1.
BRITISH AIDED PROJECT NO.	:	47
RELATED PROJECTS	:	Development of Industrial Areas - Phase I - Roads.

. FINANCIAL SUMMARY

(a) Funds Requested

Category	Jan-Mar 1970	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	TOTAL 3 Yrs.
1 Design & supervision	-	900	-	-	900
3 Water supplies	700	-	-	-	-
4 Roads & bridges	2,821	1,000	-	-	1,000
5 Other construction	14,745	13,500	-	-	13,500
TOTAL	18,266	15,400	-	-	15,400

(b) Non-British, Non-Malawi Expenditure

Timber	£ 350
Plant and equipment	400
Transport	400
	£1,150

(c) Previous Expenditure

		Cumulative Total
To 31/12/68	53,365	53,365
1969 Printed Estimates	66,500	
1969 Revised Estimates	41,489	
Estimated 1969 Carry forward	33,666	
of which Jan-March 1970	18,266	
1970/71	15,400	

(The total cost of £128,520 includes additional expenditure of £11,198 for which approval has been sought.)

(d) Source of Finance U.K. Development Loan.

. PROJECT TARCET

To ensure that suitably serviced heavy industrial sites are available for the further expansion of manufacturing industry in Blantyre.

The project provides a heavy industrial area in Blantyre of approximately 36 acres; the area is divided into fifteen plots, of which ten are already bespoke.

/-

Expected Completion Date: The work is planned to be completed by May, 1970; the delay in completion is due to the need to terminate the contract of previous consultants, and to employ new consultants who had to re-survey the whole area and re-design the whole scheme. This took several months and tenders were only sought in September, 1969.

3. BACKGROUND INFORMATION

The development of manufacturing industry in Malawi stands high in the order of economic priorities.

The primary need is to maintain an adequate supply of basic services to meet the needs of new industry. These services include the provision of trained labour, power, water, transport and suitably serviced sites, which last is the purpose of this project. Under Phase I, 29 serviced plots have been provided with a total area of 20 acres; all plots have been taken up.

In the Heavy Industrial Area (Phase II) 24 plots are already serviced under work completed in the period 1967-69; all but four are taken up.

4. PROPOSED WORK, 1970-73

It is proposed to complete the present work by servicing another fifteen heavy Industrial Plots. The present work consists of the provision of road works, sewerage reticulation and earthworks for a rail spur.

There is already a need to plan for further industrial areas; as an addendum to this submission there is attached a paper giving the present thinking on the provision of these.

5. JUSTIFICATION FOR PROPOSED WORK:

Unless suitably serviced sites are provided very little by way of new industry can be established.

There have been considerable enquiries but few firms, if any, will invest unless adequate facilities for manufacturing are provided.

6. EXECUTION AND SUPERVISION

The project will be carried out by contractors on behalf of the Ministry of Trade and Industry and under the supervision of consultants approved by the Ministry of Works and Supplies.

1970/71 DEVELOPMENT ESTIMATES
APPENDIX TO PROJECT SUBMISSION

PROJECT TITLE : DEVELOPMENT OF INDUSTRIAL AREAS - PHASE II

RESPONSIBLE MINISTRY : TRADE AND INDUSTRY

MALAWI DEVELOPMENT ESTIMATES, 1969 : HEAD 72, ITEM 1

BRITISH AIDED PROJECT NO. : 47

1. PROJECT OFFICER : The Commissioner for Industrial Development

2. FINANCIAL DETAILS

(a) Details of Expenditure

	Notes	Jan-Mar 1970	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	TOTAL 3 Yrs
1 Design and supervision	(1)	-	900	-	-	900
3 Water supplies	(2)	700	-	-	-	-
4 Roads and bridges (C)	(3)	2,821	1,000	-	-	1,000
5 Other construction (C)	(4)	14,745	13,500	-	-	13,500
TOTAL		18,266	15,400	-	-	15,400

(C) Costed by consultants for construction by contract.

(b) Notes on Expenditure

(1) Balance of payment due to consultants

(2) Provision of water and necessary ancillaries

(3) Provision of access roads in area

(4) Earthworks for new railway spur; this sum includes contingency and preliminary work figures.

(c) Import Content

Approximately £7,000 overall.

(d) Breakdown of Expenditure by Region

All expenditure in the Southern Region.

3. LOCATION OF CONSTRUCTION

Blantyre Area.

1970/71 DEVELOPMENT ESTIMATES

ADDENDUM TO PROJECT SUBMISSION ON DEVELOPMENT OF INDUSTRIAL AREAS, PHASE II

PRELIMINARY NOTES ON DEVELOPMENT OF INDUSTRIAL AREAS PHASE III

Consideration is at present being given to the nature and location of future industrial areas and a detailed project submission will be submitted when investigations are completed. At this stage, the following information can be provided for general information and guidance:

(i) It is considered that future industrial development during the next five years will involve the establishment of factories engaged in fruit, fish and meat canning, vegetable dehydration, pulp and paper work, light vehicle assembly, oil refining, production of synthetic and roofing materials; these factories will, of course, all require ancillary services.

(ii) It is estimated that approximately forty acres per year will be needed for services and infrastructure compared with an average of thirty-one acres per year during the last 3½ years.

(iii) The most likely areas for development are Blantyre, Liwonde, and Lilongwe and it is estimated that Blantyre will require 100 acres and Liwonde and Lilongwe 50 acres each of the total of 200 acres.

(iv) In estimating costs, it is calculated that full consultancy services including site supervision while work is under construction would approximate to £10,000 for a 100 acre scheme and pro rata for a lesser scheme. It is also calculated that road costs will be approximately £30,000 per mile, while railway work will cost approximately £15,000 to £20,000 per thousand yards; sewerage and drainage work normally amounts to between 15 and 20 per cent of the total of other work exclusive of consultancy fees.

(v) It is emphasised that these figures must be treated with the utmost caution and can only be regarded as rough guides. More accurate estimates can only be provided once the location and nature of the various areas to be selected is known.

(vi) Accepting this, the provisional requirement for the full five year period 1970-75, can be stated as follows:

Blantyre: (100 acres)	
Surveying and consultancy fees	£10,000
Roads (2 miles)	£60,000
Sewerage and drainage	£20,000
Railway work (1500 yards)	£30,000
Contingency (12½%)	£15,000
	£135,000
Liwonde: (50 acres)	
Surveying and consultancy fees	£ 5,000
Roads (1 mile)	£30,000
Sewerage and drainage	£10,000
Railway work (1000 yards)	£20,000
Contingencies (12½%)	£ 8,000
	£73,000

Lilongwe/....

Lilongwe: (50 acres)	
Surveying and consultancy fees	£ 5,000
Roads (2 miles)	£50,000
Sewerage and drainage	£10,000
Contingencies (12½%)	£ 8,000
	£73,000

(vii) This represents a total of £281,000, to be spent over a five year period, but is exclusive of any possible expenditure on land acquisition.

(viii) It is again emphasised that these figures may be drastically amended once decisions are taken as to the actual areas to be developed, the timing thereof and preliminary survey reports are received.

Surveying and [illegible]
Roads (1 mile)
Sewerage and drainage
Railway work (1000 yards)
Contingencies (10%)

Liverpool [illegible]

REPUBLIC OF MALAWI

LEGEND

- Railway Spur to be constructed
- Roads to be constructed
- Existing tarmac roads
- B L 153 etc. Indicate industrial site plot numbers adjacent to contract

BLANTYRE INDUSTRIAL AREA

ROADS AND RAILWAY SPUR

SCALE	KEY PLAN
1 / 5000	

SCOTT WILSON KIRKPATRICK AND PARTNERS,
CONSULTING CIVIL AND STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS,
P O BOX 1001,
BLANTYRE.

Bird Creek
Road 2011

1970/71 DEVELOPMENT ESTIMATES
PROJECT SUBMISSION

PROJECT TITLE : DEVELOPMENT OF INDUSTRIAL AREAS - PHASE I ROADS.

RESPONSIBLE MINISTRY : TRADE AND INDUSTRY

MALAWI DEVELOPMENT ESTIMATES, 1969 : HEAD 72, ITEM 2

BRITISH AIDED PROJECT NO. : 47

RELATED PROJECTS : Development of Industrial Areas - Phase II

1. FINANCIAL SUMMARY

(a) Funds Requested

Category	Jan-Mar 1970	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	TOTAL 3 yrs
4 Roads & bridges	10,000	7,990	-	-	7,990
TOTAL	10,000	7,990	-	-	7,990

(b) Non-British, Non-Malawi Expenditure

Negligible

(c) Previous Expenditure

		Cumulative Total
To 31/12/68	NIL	NIL
1969 Printed Estimates	22,000	
1969 Revised Estimates	17,990	
1969 Estimated Carry forward,	17,990	
of which Jan-Mar 1970,	10,000	
1970/71	7,990	

2. PROJECT TARGET

To complete the servicing of industrial sites in Phase I of the Blantyre Industrial Area.

Expected Completion Date

This work is planned to be completed by May, 1970; the delay in completion is due to the need to terminate the contract of previous consultants, and to employ new consultants who had to resurvey the whole area and re-design this scheme and that under Phase II. This took several months and tenders were only sought in September, 1969.

3. BACKGROUND INFORMATION

The development of manufacturing industry in Malawi stands high in the order of economic priorities.

It is essential to provide an adequate supply of basic services to meet the needs of new industry. These services include the provision of trained labour, power, water, transport and suitably serviced sites, which last is the purpose of this project, as well as Phase II.

- 2 -

PROPOSED WORK, 1970-73

The project provides for the bitumenisation of Gomani Road in the Blantyre Industrial Area, so facilitating the transport of manufacturers' materials and products.

JUSTIFICATION FOR PROPOSED WORK

Unless suitable serviced sites are provided very little by way of new industry can be established.

There have been considerable enquiries but few firms, if any, will invest unless adequate facilities are provided.

EXECUTION AND SUPERVISION

The project will be carried out by contractors on behalf of the Ministry of Trade and Industry and under the supervision of consultants approved by the Ministry of Works and Supplies.

1970/71 DEVELOPMENT ESTIMATES
APPENDIX TO PROJECT SUBMISSION

PROJECT TITLE : DEVELOPMENT OF INDUSTRIAL AREAS - PHASE I - ROADS
RESPONSIBLE MINISTRY : TRADE AND INDUSTRY
MALAWI DEVELOPMENT ESTIMATES, 1969 : HEAD 72, ITEM 2.
BRITISH AIDED PROJECT NO. : 47

1. PROJECT OFFICER : The Commissioner for Industrial Development

2. FINANCIAL DETAILS

(a) Details of Expenditure

	Notes	Jan-Mar 1970	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	TOTAL 3 Yrs.
4 Roads and Bridges (C)	(1)	10,000	7,990	-	-	7,990
TOTAL		10,000	7,990	-	-	7,990

(C) Costed by consultants for construction by contract.

(b) Notes on Expenditure

(1) Bitumenisation of Gomani Road. The sum quoted includes an allowance for contingencies and preliminary work, which are incorporated in the tender covering both Phase I and Phase II projects.

(c) Import Content

£11,000 for bitumen, fuel etc.

(d) Breakdown of Expenditure by Region

All expenditure in the Southern Region.

3. LOCATION OF CONSTRUCTION

Blantyre Area.

1970/71 DEVELOPMENT ESTIMATES
PROJECT SUBMISSION

PROJECT TITLE : DEVELOPMENT OF LIWONDE

RESPONSIBLE MINISTRY : LOCAL GOVERNMENT

MALAWI DEVELOPMENT ESTIMATES, 1969 : NEW PROJECT

RELATED PROJECTS : Nil

1. FINANCIAL SUMMARY

(a) Funds Requested

Category	Jan/Mar. 1970	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	TOTAL 3 Years
3 Water Supplies	-	15,000	10,500	-	25,500
4 Roads & Bridges	-	14,000	-	-	14,000
10 Special Expenditure	-	5,000	-	-	5,000
TOTAL	-	34,000	10,500	-	44,500

(b) Non-British, Non-Malawi Expenditure

Not applicable.

(c) Previous Expenditure

Nil

(d) Source of Finance

Public Land Development Fund.

2. PROJECT TARGET

To provide essential first phase basic services to parts of the Liwonde Township area immediately required for development.

Expected Completion Date

First phase to be completed by 1971/72. Subsequent phases to depend on future development demands.

3. BACKGROUND INFORMATION

The need to provide basic services at Liwonde arises from the growth of the centre which will follow the completion and opening of the Nacala Rail-Link in 1970. Demand already exists with the establishment of the Malawi Railways station, siding and staff houses and industrial development has already been started or proposed by such organizations as the Farmers Marketing Board, United Transport and Shell Petroleum Company, Commercial and residential demand also exists, and an administrative centre is now being established. The area has been acquired as Public Land and was declared a Town Planning Area in February 1970. Development is under the control of an Administrative Authority, and a Town Planning Committee has also been set up.

4. PROPOSED WORK 1970/73

To meet the immediate demand the existing water supply to the government hospital will be augmented by increased reticulation to supply an additional 65 houses in the newly laid-out general residential area, whilst the construction of the first stage of a new water supply scheme, based on extraction from the Shire River, with an initial capacity of 110,000 gallons per day, is undertaken. As regards roads, the proposed work to be completed in 1970/71 will be to provide roads in the southern section to earth standard, and to gravel standard in the northern section of the township area. The total cost of all this work will be distributed over the total number of plots available for

leasing, and will be recovered from leaseholders by way of a development charge which will be credited to the Public Land Development Fund.

The long term objective will be to establish a local government authority for the area, with power to raise rates with which to provide municipal services and amenities, such as refuse collection and public open spaces.

Power supplies will later be supplied by a spur from the Tedsani-Lilongwe power transmission line, and in the meantime ways and means are being explored to provide low voltage distribution using diesel engine alternators to provide domestic requirements only.

There will also be a need for essential amenity services such as a market, slaughter house and public latrines, and methods of financing these are under discussion.

5. JUSTIFICATION FOR PROPOSED WORK

Liwonde is situated where the Shire River, the main North-South Road and the Nacala Rail link cross, and near to the junctions with the Liwonde-Fort Johnston-Monkey Road and the main North-South Railway. It will become a natural focal point for development, which has already started. Basic infrastructural services are therefore essential.

6. EXECUTION AND SUPERVISION

The work will be executed by the Ministry of Works and Supplies under the control of the Liwonde Town Planning Committee and the Liwonde Administrative Authority.

1970/71 DEVELOPMENT ESTIMATES
APPENDIX TO PROJECT SUBMISSION

PROJECT TITLE : DEVELOPMENT OF LIWONDE

RESPONSIBLE MINISTRY : LOCAL GOVERNMENT

MALAWI DEVELOPMENT ESTIMATES, 1969 : NEW PROJECT

1. PROJECT OFFICER : The Administrative Officer, Liwonde Administrative Authority.

2. FINANCIAL DETAILS

(a)

Details of Expenditure	Notes	Jan/Mar. 1970	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	TOTAL 3 Years
3 Water Supplies (W)						
Extend hospital water supply scheme	(1)	-	1,500	-	-	1,500
First stage of new water supply scheme	(2)	-	13,500	10,500	-	24,000
		-	15,000	10,500	-	25,500
4 Roads & Bridges (W)						
Earth roads, southern Sector	(3)	-	4,000	-	-	4,000
Access road to low density housing area	(4)	-	750	-	-	750
Main roads, northern Sector	(5)	-	4,250	-	-	4,250
Service Roads, northern Sector Sector	(6)	-	3,500	-	-	3,500
Allowance for culverts		-	1,500	-	-	1,500
		-	14,000	-	-	14,000
10 Special Expenditure						
Compensation for acquisition of land, etc.		-	5,000	-	-	5,000
		-	5,000	-	-	5,000
TOTAL		-	34,000	10,500	-	44,500

(W) = As costed by Ministry of Works & Supplies for construction by direct labour.

(b) Notes on Expenditure

(1) Extend existing water supply to an estimated additional 65 houses in the new township.

(2) To construct first stage of new water supply to give initial capacity of 110,000 gallons per day. Expenditure to provide for :-

(a) River intake
(b) Raw water and clear water sumps
(c) Steel shell rapid gravity fitter
(d) Low and high lift pumps
(e) Chlorination equipment
(f) Pumping main
(g) Storage Tank
(h) Distribution mains
(i) Sedimentation tank
(j) Pumping and treatment building
(k) Additional storage

(House for operator not required - existing house will suffice)

The cost of connexions to houses will be met by consumers.
The design provides for a second stage to double the capacity for an additional cost of £4,000.

(3) Roads in the part of the township area on which railway houses have been built.

(4) Access road to low density housing area on West bank of river, to 24 feet carriageway gravel standard.

(5) Main roads in northern sector of township area, serving railways goods facilities, first stage industrial area, and main commercial centre, to gravel standard, 24 feet carriageway.

(6) Service roads in northern sector and to high and medium density housing areas, gravel standard, 18 feet carriageway.

(c) Import Content

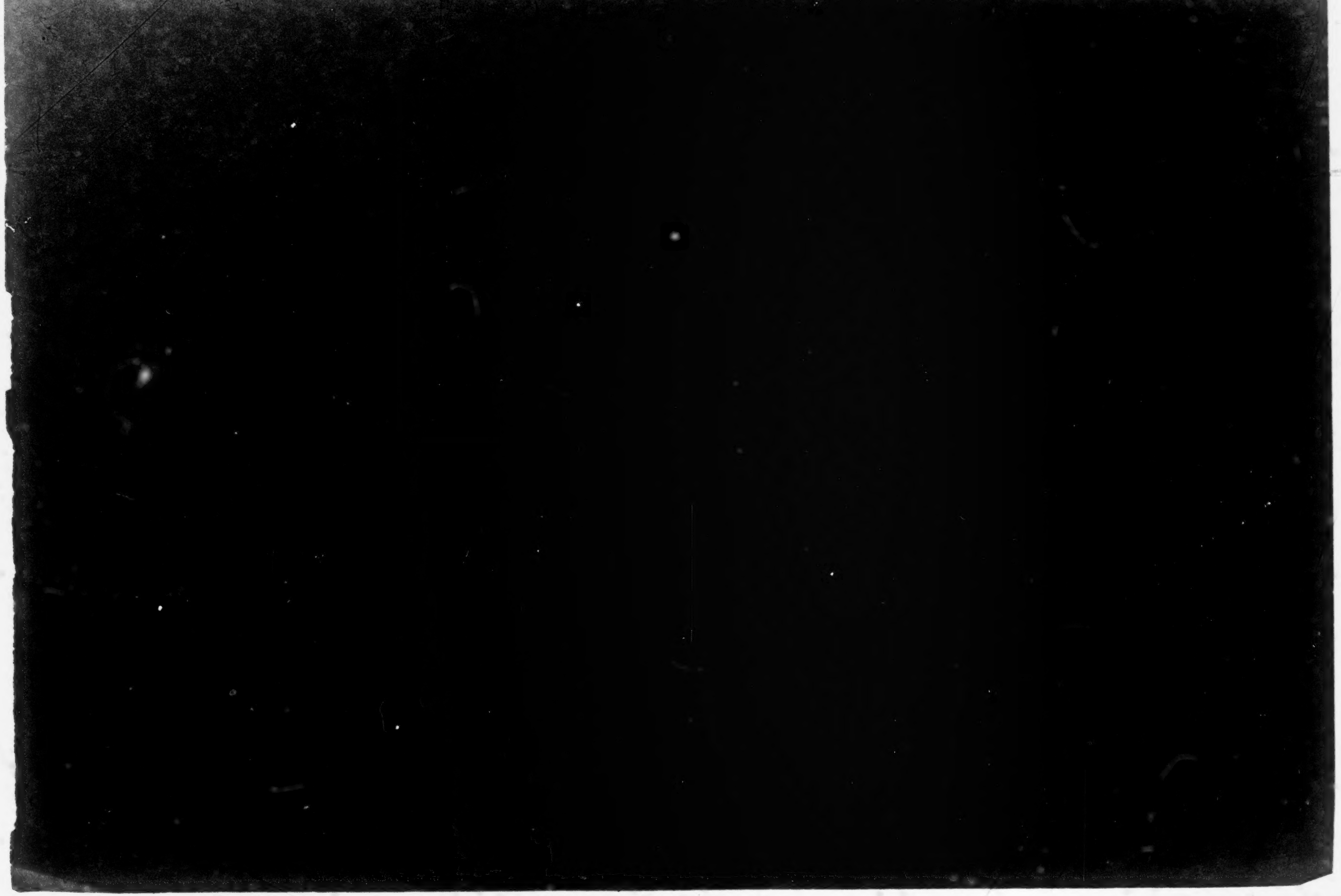
Category	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	TOTAL
3 Water Supplies	10,000	5,000	-	15,000
4 Roads & Bridges	1,500	-	-	1,500
10 Special Expenditure	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	11,500	5,000	-	16,500

(d) Breakdown of Expenditure by Region

All Southern Region.

3. LOCATION OF CONSTRUCTION

Liwonde.



HEAD 73

GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS

1970/71 DEVELOPMENT ESTIMATES

PROJECT SUBMISSION

PROJECT TITLE	:	CUSTOMS HOUSING AND OFFICES
RESPONSIBLE MINISTRY/DEPARTMENT	:	FINANCE/CUSTOMS AND EXCISE
MALAWI DEVELOPMENT ESTIMATES, 1969	:	HEAD 73 ITEM 1
BRITISH AIDED PROJECT NO.	:	50
RELATED PROJECTS	:	NIL

1. FINANCIAL SUMMARY

(a) Funds Requested

Category	Jan-Mar 1970	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	TOTAL 3 Yrs
* Buildings	-	13,200	10,000	15,000	38,200
TOTAL	-	13,200	10,000	15,000	38,200
* 21 Houses	-	13,200	4,000	6,000	23,200
22 Other Buildings	-		6,000	9,000	15,000

(b) Non-British, Non-Malawi Expenditure

Nil.

(c) Previous Expenditure

	£	Cumulative Total
to 31/12/68	22,689	22,689
1969 Printed Estimates	16,239	
1969 Revised Estimates	10,106	
Estimated 1969 carry forward included in 1970/71 above	3,200	

(d) Source of Finance

U.K. Development Loan

2. PROJECT TARGET

To provide additional Customs offices and housing at various existing and new Customs posts at strategic points on the Malawi borders.

Expected Completion Date

New Customs posts will continue to be needed from time to time as new access routes are opened.

3. BACKGROUND

The Department is still in the process of expansion, having as yet insufficient staff or posts to control the many access points on the border.

4. PROPOSED WORK 1970/73

The following work is proposed:-

1970/71: Staff houses and office accommodation at Katumbi and Chisenga in the Northern Region. These posts are intended to cover the road from Rumpi to Chitipa, which passes through Zambian territory, and on which there are Zambian Customs posts.

A house at Chileka Airport to increase staff in order to cope with increased traffic.

Sanitation work at Mchinji. When the Mchinji post was built and later extended one of the staff quarters was not connected to a septic tank; all others are. The office toilet facilities are not connected either.

At Kibwe/Kaporo the nearest borehole is about 300 yards away in the Police compound (fenced) at Kaporo Police Station. For security reasons the fence is at times not open to the public, thus making it difficult for Customs Officers to get water.

At Mqocha it is necessary to add two wings to the existing office to accommodate additional staff.

1971/72 and 1972/73

It is not possible to give detailed programmes of work, since the needs for new or larger Customs posts will depend on the opening of new routes and the circumstances at the time.

The figures of £10,000 and £15,000 represent two new medium-sized posts at £5,000 each for 1971/72, and in 1972/73 four new small posts at £2,500 each, with the balance, £5,000, for expansion of existing posts.

5. JUSTIFICATION FOR PROPOSED WORK

The Customs Department is one of the Government's main sources of revenue. To retain effective control over all traffic in and out of the country it is essential that new Customs posts are built and existing ones enlarged as soon as a need is shown.

6. EXECUTION AND SUPERVISION

The project will be carried out by the Ministry of Works and Supplies on behalf of the Department of Customs and Excise.

1970/71 DEVELOPMENT ESTIMATES

APPENDIX TO PROJECT SUBMISSION

PROJECT TITLE : CUSTOMS HOUSING AND OFFICES

RESPONSIBLE MINISTRY/DEPARTMENT : FINANCE/CUSTOMS AND EXCISE

MALAWI DEVELOPMENT ESTIMATES, 1969 : HEAD 73 ITEM 1

BRITISH AIDED PROJECT NO. : 50

1. PROJECT OFFICER : Controller of Customs and Excise

2. FINANCIAL DETAILS

(a)

Details of Expenditure	Notes	Jan-Mar 1970	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	Total 3 yrs
2 Buildings						
Offices and staff houses (W)	(1)	-	13,200	-	-	13,200
New and existing Customs posts(W)	(2)	-	-	10,000	15,000	25,000
TOTAL		-	13,200	10,000	15,000	38,200

(W) = Costed for construction by Ministry of Works and Supplies by direct labour.

(b) Notes on Expenditure

(1) provides for:-

Carry forward from 1969

Chileka	1 x EH Quarter	@	1,200
Kchinji	Toilets and general sanitation works	@	300
Kibwe	1 x Borehole	@	700
Mpocha	Office extensions	@	500
Contingencies		@	500
TOTAL			£3,200

1970/71

Chisenga	1 x Office	@	2,000
	1 x EH Quarter	@	1,000
	2 x PH Quarters	@	1,000
	1 x Borehole	@	700
	Barrier and flagpole	@	130
Contingencies		@	170

Katumbi	1 x Office	@	2,000
	1 x EH Quarter	@	1,000
	2 x PH Quarters	@	1,000
	1 x Borehole	@	700
	Barrier and flagpole	@	130
Contingencies		@	170
TOTAL			£10,000

(2) No details can yet be given for 1971/72 and 1972/73. The programme will depend on circumstances at the time, and, opening of new routes.

Provides for say:-

2 new medium posts at £5,000	=	10,000
4 new small posts at £2,500	=	10,000
Additional housing at existing posts	=	5,000

(c) Import Content: 40% approximately.

(d) Breakdown of Expenditure by Regions:

1970/71

South	1,300
Central	300
North	11,600
TOTAL	£13,200

1971/72 and 1972/73: Programme not yet decided.

3. LOCATION OF CONSTRUCTION

All to be constructed by the Ministry of Works and Supplies on behalf of the Department of Customs and Excise, except boreholes by the Geological Survey Department.

Chisenga	1 EH 2 PH Office accommodation Barrier, flagpole and borehole
Katumbi	1 EH 2 PH Office accommodation Barrier, flagpole and borehole
Chileka Airport	1 EH
Mgoocha	Office extensions
Mchinji	Toilets and general sanitation work
Kibwe	Borehole

REPUBLIC OF MALAWI

DEPART
CUSTOMS

Main Posts And

Sub Posts

Proposed Posts (

Staff Establish

Chitipa
(5)

Kibwe
(3)

Karonga
(2)

Chisenga
(3)

Katumbi
(3)

Mqocha
(7)

Kapopo
(2)

Salima
(5)

Mchinji
(9)

Chipoka
(2)

Namizana
(4)

Lilongwe
(10)

Dedza
(12)

Chiponde
(3)

Biriwiri
(5)

UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

LAKE MALAWI

MOZAMBIQ

Chitipa
(5)

Kapo
(2)

MCHINJ
Mchi
(9)

Namiz
(4)

REPUBLIC OF MALAWI

DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMS AND EXCISE

Main Posts And Offices

Sub Posts

Proposed Posts (1970)

Staff Establishment in Brackets.

CHITIPA

Kibwe (3)

Karonga (2)

KARONGA

Chisenga (3)

Katumbi (3)

UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

Mqpcha (7)

MALAWI

NKHOTA KOTA

NTCHISI

DOWA

SALIMA

Salima (5)

Lilongwe

LILONGWE

Lilongwe (10)

Chipoka (2)

DEDZA

Dedza (12)

Chiponde (3)

FORT JOHNSTON

Biriwiri

MOZAMBIQUE

Drawn and Printed by the

Drawn and Printed by the Department of Surveys, Malawi. February 1970

1970/71 DEVELOPMENT ESTIMATES
PROJECT SUBMISSION

PROJECT TITLE : RESIDENCES FOR EXTERNAL MISSIONS

RESPONSIBLE MINISTRY : EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

MALAWI DEVELOPMENT ESTIMATES, 1969 : HEAD 73, ITEM 3

RELATED PROJECTS : Nil

1. FINANCIAL SUMMARY

(a) Funds Requested

Category	Jan/Mar. 1970	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	TOTAL 3 Years
2 Buildings*	-	7,500	-	-	7,500
TOTAL	-	7,500	-	-	7,500
*21 Houses	-	7,500	-	-	7,500

(b) Non-British, Non-Malawi Expenditure

Not applicable.

(c) Previous Expenditure

		Cumulative Expenditure
To 31/12/1968		1,443
1969 Printed Estimate	20,000	
plus 3,557 carryforward	23,557	
plus 7,500 supplementary	31,057	
1969 Revised Estimate	31,057	
Carry-forward	Nil	

(d) Source of Finance

Reimbursable from external borrowings.

2. PROJECT TARGET

To construct residences for members of Malawi external diplomatic Missions.

Expected Completion Date

31st July, 1970.

3. BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Generally, members of staff of external Missions occupy rented accommodation. It has now been decided that in some cases official residences should be erected. Three residences were completed in 1969 and early 1970, and another is proposed for erection during 1970/71.

4. PROPOSED WORK 1970/73

Construction of the house will begin as soon as possible in 1970, for completion by 31st July, 1970.

5. JUSTIFICATION FOR PROPOSED WORK

It is more economic and more satisfactory to construct than to continue to rent housing in these cases.

6. EXECUTION AND SUPERVISION

The Malawi Mission concerned will enter into agreements with contractors, and will supervise construction with the assistance of private architects to be engaged on behalf of the Government of Malawi.

1970/71 DEVELOPMENT ESTIMATES
APPENDIX TO PROJECT SUBMISSION

PROJECT TITLE : RESIDENCES FOR EXTERNAL MISSIONS

RESPONSIBLE MINISTRY : EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

MALAWI DEVELOPMENT ESTIMATES, 1969 : HEAD 73, ITEM 3.

1. PROJECT OFFICER : The Secretary for External Affairs.

2. FINANCIAL DETAILS

(a) Details of Expenditure

Details of Expenditure	Jan/Mar. 1970	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	TOTAL 3 Years
2 Buildings (C)					
Official quarters	-	7,500	-	-	7,500
TOTAL	-	7,500	-	-	7,500

(C) = costed for construction by contractors.

(b) Notes on Expenditure.

(1) Commercial Attache's Residence £7,500
Residence for Diplomatic Officer £7,500
Total £15,000 (one completed 1969/70)

(c) Import Content.

The whole.

(d) Breakdown of Expenditure by Region.

Not applicable.

3. LOCATION OF CONSTRUCTION

At Missions abroad. Construction by contractors under supervision of the Mission concerned.

1970/71 DEVELOPMENT ESTIMATES

PROJECT SUBMISSION

PROJECT TITLE : PRESIDENTIAL RESIDENCE SANJIKA HILL

RESPONSIBLE MINISTRY : WORKS AND SUPPLIES

MALAWI DEVELOPMENT ESTIMATES 1969 : HEAD 73 ITEM 74

RELATED PROJECTS : None

1. FINANCIAL SUMMARY

(a) Funds Requested

Category	Jan-Mar 1970	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	Total 3 Yrs
1 Design and Supervision	2,000	10,000	2,250	450	12,700
2 Buildings*	40,000	212,000	212,000	29,754	453,754
5 Other Construction	-	49,600	15,000	-	64,600
7 Other Equipment	2,000	20,000	86,000	2,000	108,000
TOTAL	44,000	291,600	315,250	32,204	639,054
*21 Houses	-	92,000	92,000	-	184,000
22 Other Buildings	40,000	120,000	120,000	29,754	269,754

(b) Non-British, Non-Malawi Expenditure

Not applicable

(c) Previous Expenditure

		Cumulative Total
To 31/12/67		66,731
1968	117,515	184,246
1969 Printed Estimates	200,000	
1969 Revised Estimates	154,500	
Carry Forward	45,500	
of which: Jan-Mar 1970	44,000	
1970/71	1,500	

(d) Source of Finance

Local Resources

2. PROJECT TARGET

To provide a State Residence for His Excellency the President.

Expected Completion Date

The majority of the construction will be completed by mid-1972

3. BACKGROUND INFORMATION

The project started in 1967. Work has been proceeding on the main residence and design work is proceeding on ancillary buildings.

4. PROPOSED WORK 1970/73

Work will continue on the construction of the residence throughout the period.

5. JUSTIFICATION FOR PROPOSED WORK

This project is to provide a State Residence in Blantyre for His Excellency the President.

6. EXECUTION AND SUPERVISION

The project is being built by Contract under the supervision of Consultants controlled by the Ministry of Works and Supplies.

1970/71 DEVELOPMENT ESTIMATES

APPENDIX TO PROJECT SUBMISSION

PROJECT TITLE : PRESIDENTIAL RESIDENCE SANJIKA HILL

RESPONSIBLE MINISTRY : WORKS AND SUPPLIES

MALAWI DEVELOPMENT ESTIMATES 1969 : HEAD 73 ITEM 74

1. PROJECT OFFICER : Secretary for Works and Supplies

2. FINANCIAL DETAILS

(a) Details of Expenditure

	Jan-Mar 1970	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	Total 3 Yrs
1 Design and Supervision	2,000	10,000	2,250	450	12,700
2 Buildings	40,000	212,000	212,000	29,754	453,754
5 Other Construction	-	49,600	15,000	-	64,600
7 Other Equipment	2,000	20,000	86,000	2,000	108,000
TOTAL	44,000	291,600	315,250	32,204	639,054

(b) Notes on Expenditure

(1) Design by Consultants

(2) Construction by Contractors.

(c) Import Content

	Jan/Mar 1970	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73
Construction materials	32,000	85,000	88,000	12,500

(All dependent upon source of materials - particularly finishings).

(d) Breakdown of Expenditure by Region

All expenditure in Southern Region.

3. LOCATION OF CONSTRUCTION

Sanjika Hill - Blantyre.

5. JUSTIFICATION FOR PROPOSED [illegible] 1970/71 DEVELOPMENT ESTIMATES

This project is to provide [illegible] for His Excellency the President.

6. [illegible] : PRESIDENTIAL RESIDENCE BANJUL HILL

The project is being [illegible] Consultancy controlled by the [illegible]

7. REPLACE ENTRY : Secretary for Works and Supplies

8. FINANCIAL DETAILS

(a) Details of Expenditure

	Total 3 Yrs	1972/73	1971/72	1970/71	Jan-Mar 1970
1 Design and Supervision	12,700	450	2,250	10,000	2,000
2 Building	453,754	29,754	212,000	212,000	40,000
3 Other Construction	64,600	-	15,000	45,600	-
4 Other Equipment	108,000	2,000	86,000	20,000	2,000
TOTAL	639,054	32,204	315,250	287,600	44,000

(b) Method of Execution

(1) Works by Contract.

(2) Construction by Contractors.

(c) Import Content

	Total 3 Yrs	1972/73	1971/72	1970/71	Jan-Mar 1970
Construction Materials	12,500	12,500	88,000	85,000	-

(All Construction type goods or materials - particulars, Tiny Bridge).

(d) Breakdown of 3 predominant items

1) Reinforcing Bar Structure Angle.

9. PROGRESS OF CONSTRUCTION

See File 111 - Minutes.

1970/71 DEVELOPMENT ESTIMATES
PROJECT SUBMISSION

PROJECT TITLE	:	POLICE HOUSING
RESPONSIBLE MINISTRY/DEPARTMENT	:	PRESIDENT/POLICE
MALAWI DEVELOPMENT ESTIMATES 1969	:	HEAD 73 ITEM 76
BELATED PROJECTS	:	NIL

1. FINANCIAL SUMMARY

(a) Funds requested

Category	Jan-Mar 1970	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	Total 3 years
2 Buildings *	6,240	2,000	4,000	27,400	33,400
TOTAL	6,240	2,000	4,000	27,400	33,400
*21 Houses	6,240	2,000	4,000	27,400	33,400

(b) Non British, Non Malawi Expenditure

Not applicable.

(c) Previous Expenditure

		Cumulative Total
To 31.12.67		93,795
1968	17,859	111,654
1969 Printed Estimates	21,420	
1969 Revised Estimate (Incl.£1,281 revote)	14,461	
Estimated 1969 Carry Forward	8,240	
of which Jan-Mar. 1970	6,240	
1970/71	2,000	

(d) Source of Finance

Local Resources

2. PROJECT TARGET

To provide adequate housing for all attested members of the Malawi Police.

Expected completion date

Continuing project reviewed annually.

3. BACKGROUND INFORMATION

It is the policy of the Government to provide institutional housing for all attested members of the Malawi Police. Over the years, increases in establishment have been approved without corresponding funds for quarters. It is now the intention that quarters be constructed where necessary to house existing establishments. There is also the need to replace old sub-standard housing.

4. PROPOSED WORK 1970/73

The completion of 24 quarters at Kanjedza, Limbe in 1970. Part of a phased programme for which provision will be sought annually.

5. JUSTIFICATION FOR PROPOSED WORK

To ensure that all members of the Malawi Police are provided with housing of an adequate standard in accordance with their terms of service and the needs of Government.

6. EXECUTION AND SUPERVISION

The project will be carried out by the Ministry of Works and Supplies on behalf of the Malawi Police.

1970/71 DEVELOPMENT ESTIMATES
APPENDIX TO PROJECT SUBMISSION

PROJECT TITLE : POLICE HOUSING

RESPONSIBLE MINISTRY/DEPARTMENT : PRESIDENT/POLICE

MALAWI DEVELOPMENT ESTIMATES 1969 : HEAD 73 ITEM 76

1. PROJECT OFFICER : The Commissioner of Police
Execution by Ministry of Works and Supplies by Regional Engineer, Blantyre.

2. FINANCIAL DETAILS

(a) Details of Expenditure

	Jan-Mar 1970	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	Total 3 years
2 Buildings					
Houses	6,240(W)	2,000(W)	4,000(C)	27,400(C)	33,400
TOTAL	6,240	2,000	4,000	27,400	33,400

(W) As costed by Ministry of Works and Supplies for construction by Direct Labour.

(C) As costed by Ministry of Works and Supplies for construction under contract.

(b) Notes on Expenditure

The £8,240 carried forward from 1969 is to complete 24 houses at Kanjedza, Limbe commenced in 1969.

The £4,000 in 1971/72 is to construct 1 E.L. and 4 P.L. quarters at Balaka, Kasupe District.

The £27,400 in 1972/73 is for the construction of 1 E.H. and 8 P.H. quarters at Ndirande, Blantyre District (£7,100) and the partial replacement of sub-standard quarters in Blantyre of which a total of 52 require to be replaced. It is hoped that these funds will suffice for the replacement of 30 quarters.

(c) Import Content

	1970 3 months	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73
Construction Materials	1,200	400	800	5,500
TOTAL	1,200	400	800	5,500

(d) Breakdown of Expenditure by Regions

All within Southern Region.

3. LOCATION OF CONSTRUCTION

1970/71: Kanjedza (Limbe): complete 24 P.H. houses.